REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,372.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding do	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. Beyts, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th October 1872, at 4 P.M.

	Oct. 1872.		Oct. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave Colombo	14
,, Carwar	7	,, Galle	15
,, Mangalore	8	,, Negapatam	18
,, Cannanore	9	,, Pondicherry	19
,, Tellicherry	9	,, Madras	21
,, Calicut	10	,, Coconada	23
,, Beypore	10	,, Vizagapatam	24
,, Cochin	11	,, Bimlipatam	26
,, Alleppy	12	,, Gopalapore	27
,, Tuticorin	13	,, False Point	26
		Arrive CALCUTTA	30

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neighberry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUAUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th September 1872, at noon.

	Sept. 1872.		Oct. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSREH	16
Arrive Kurrachee	30	Arrive Fao	16
	Oct.	,, Bushire	18
,, Gwadur	2	,, Bahrein	18
,, Muscat	4	,, Linga	23
,, Bunder Abbas	6	,, Bunder Abbas	23
,, Linga	8	,, Muscat	27
,, Bushire	10	,, Gwadur	29
,, Fao	12	,, Kurrachee	31
,, BUSREH	13	,, BOMBAY	Nov. 4

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship HERMAS, 700 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th October 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known s.s. TAPTEE, C. P. DeCosta, Commander, will sail for SURAT on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 10 A.M. positively. For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned, No. 14, Meadow Street.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEWS' Steamer "CELLA," 2000 Tons, 300 H.P., G. Jeffery, Commander, will sail for Liverpool, about 25th September next.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO LIVERPOOL... £45 } exclusive of Wines, &c.

Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

For passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship Brokers.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.

THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above about the end of SEPTEMBER.

The accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES, EXCLUDING WINES, &c.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500
,, SUEZ..... ,, 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and on the 24th, BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£6	Without Food.
Suez	26	22	9	
Port Said	28	24	9-10	
Alexandria	29	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on TUESDAY, 1st October 1872.

PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st November 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK,

SURGEON DENTIST,

(LATE OF CALCUTTA.)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in his City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of imparting intimations of all kinds before the Public have been appreciated in England by the extensive use which is made by advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line of the United Kingdom.

Assurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business, on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 30th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.) Capt. S. D. Shallard, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 8th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Rossell, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 5th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF TWO PIECES of LAND and the HOUSES built thereon, situate in Bazar Gate Street.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, by order of the Mortgagees, Purshotum Ooker, Narrayen Ooker, Loomba Tekchund, and Roopa Rutna, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Lakhsmibai, widow of Hurpowun Sewlall, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 6th October 1870, and executed by the said Mortgagor to the said Mortgagees :—

Lot No. 1.—All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of the Bazaar Gate Street, admeasuring 35 square yards or thereabouts, registered under No. 572, and assessed under No. 50, and bounded on the east by the Bazaar Gate Street, on the west by the property of Framjee Bomanjee, on the north by the house of Manockchund Luckmichund, and on the south by Lot No. 2.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of the Bazaar Gate Street, containing by admeasurement 38 feet in length and 9 feet in breadth, and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by the house of Framjee Bomanjee, on the north by the Lot No. 1, and on the south by the house of Framjee Bomanjee, assessed under No. 49, and registered under No. 572.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th September 1872.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Canjee Dewjee, by order of Shaik Mahomed Abdoolhuff—

4 Bundles of Pearls.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

Few Dozens of superior Pale Dry Sherry.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th September 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—There will be a GAME THIS EVENING.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

TENDERS for the performance of PRINTING WORK required by the Municipality, from the 1st January to the 30th November 1873, will be received by the Undersigned, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, up to the 4th proximo.

Particulars may be had on application at this Office.

J. B. PEILE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 21st September 1872.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—Ladies and Gentlemen willing to ASSIST in the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION ENTERTAINMENTS for the approaching Season (commencing on the 1st THURSDAY in November) are requested to communicate with the Musical Conductor, JAMES SHEPHERD, Byculla, or the Undersigned.

TUDOR TREVOR,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Indo-British Institution.

23rd September 1872.

NOTICE.—The RIGHT to COLLECT MYRABOLLAMS and the RIGHT TO COLLECT CASSIA PODS in the Tanna Forests, for one year, from 1st November 1872, WILL BE SOLD by AUCTION at the Office of the Undersigned at Bandora, on OCTOBER 3rd, at 10 o'clock noon.

J. McL. CAMPBELL,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Tanna.

Bandora, 20th September 1872.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine, up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 14th October next, for the conveyance hence to the Andamans of about NINETY-FIVE NATIVE CONVICTS, more or less, with proportionate number of Native Warders and Military Guard, and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter Officer the Cabin Passage and First Class Rations must be provided.

2. Fifty days' provisions, water, firewood, with such cooking utensils, drinking pots, plates and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comfort during the voyage, as well as sufficient number of Cooks for cooking the food of the Convicts and Guard, also Topasses or Sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board for the whole of the above party, and fittings for Convicts' use are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel; the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of and to rejection by the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

3. Medicines and medical comforts will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

4. Any surplus of provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the voyage may be handed over to the Authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same, at the rate at which they were purchased, will be repaid by Government to the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel in Bombay, on receipt from the Authorities at Port Blair of a list of articles made over to them.

5. For any inferior issue of provisions during the voyage, the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Transports shall pay to Government double the price of the Articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the passage money.

6. The words "Tender for Convicts," should be superscribed on the Covers of Tenders.

7. The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessel will be ready for final survey.

8. The Owners, Agents, or Masters of Vessels tendering, will have to convey, free of charge, such Government Stores as may be sent with the Convicts for their use at the Andamans, which will consist of spare suits of clothing, drinking and cooking pots only, which should be made over with the Convicts at the port of debarkation, obtaining receipts for the same.

9. The expense attending Stamp Fees affixed to Charter-parties as well as to Counterparts (of each sex in taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

10. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE,
Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th September 1872.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & CO., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that the Hotel will be opened on the 20th instant.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ARCHERY KIT.

LANCE-WOOD, LEMON-WOOD, SNAKE-WOOD, AND Self Yew, Bows : ARROWS AND ACCOUTREMENTS of every description, made expressly for India.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For Sinking Irrigation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern (State), and other Railways, in many cases in preference to any other machine.

Extract from Notes of Progress on the works of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway by the Officiating Chief Engineer, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, 22nd June 1872 :—

"It may be well here to observe that on all these works of ordinary sinking through sand or silt, the use of the sand pumps has been all but entirely superseded by that of "Bull's Dredger," which has proved itself a most excellent tool. In some cases it has permitted as much as 7 feet of descent in a 12' 6" diameter well to be effected in the 24 hours."

Price of each Machine despatched to any Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows :—

Of 1½	Cubic feet capacity ..	..Rs.	50 0 0
2	,, ,, ,,	.. ,,	100 0 0
4	,, ,, ,,	.. ,,	150 0 0
6	,, ,, ,,	.. ,,	200 0 0

The larger sizes are suited for being worked by steam hoists.

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,
Principal Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow.

Agents in other Stations required on a commission of 10 per cent. on all sales effected.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE WEEK ENDING 21st Sept. 1872.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate	For Past Week.	Present Week.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bal. 1st Jan. '72	.....	.....	.....	176,618 6 0
Rates	17,34,445	1193433 1 8	47,157 7 7	1240590 9 3
Duties—Town	5,03,000	336701 13 8	5,362 0 11	342,063 14 7
Do. Tobacco	1,42,000	102511 10 3	2,900 0 0	104,811 10 3
Do. Liquor	1,22,189	37,970 4 0	10 0 0	37,980 4 0
Conveyances Lic	10,788	5,371 10 0	.....	5,371 10 0
Do. Wheel Tax	2,20,051	154575 1 6	2,577 12 0	157,152 13 6
Market Fees	2,11,524	148819 15 10	2,420 13 7	151,140 13 5
Halalcore Cess.	2 28,850	157367 12 5	6,580 5 6	164,168 1 11
Health Dept.	12,000	12,000 0 0	.....	12,000 0 0
Workshops	9,300	83,664 12 1	6,788 4 8	90,453 0 9
Debt	15,00,000	2500000 0 0	.....	15000000 0 0
Deposits	.....	157123 8 8	1,705 1 3	158,328 9 11
Advances	1,20,000	90,002 9 5	869 15 6	90,872 8 11
Miscel.—Fines	13,000	7,813 14 10	.....	7,813 14 10
Do. Receipts	9,748	19,607 10 0	680 0 0	20,287 10 0
Do. Fees	55,171	49,373 10 4	649 8 0	50,023 2 4
Do. Savings	2,148	3,330 13 8	.....	3,330 13 8
Last Yr's Assets.	.....	9,923 6 11	.....	9,923 6 11
Total Rs.	49,02,174	4070411 11 3	76,501 5 0	4146913 0 3
			Grand Total Rs.....	4323531 6 3

Disbursements.				
Superintendence	1,23,403	82,540 11 1	14 9 0	82,555 4 1
Assessment	50,938	36,482 3 5	9 14 0	36,492 1 5
Collection Dept.	84,158	53,583 12 5	1,760 0 1	55,343 12 6
Police Account	3,76,462	259299 7 0	1,142 7 9	259,241 14 9
Health Dept.	8,88,333	525692 7 7	34,246 10 0	559,939 1 7
Public Works—				
Establishment	75,072	47,297 1 10	.....	47,297 1 10
Lighting	2,56,646	170 81 15 10	1,20,191 15 10	190,273 14 11
Watering	1,19,941	86,957 5 9	.....	86,957 5 9
Repairs, Roads	2,41,339	215239 2 8	1,160 10 4	216,3 9 13 0
Do. Buildings	3,393	188 13 0	.....	188 13 0
Impt. of Streets	50,000	919 8 10	.....	919 8 10
Water Works	70,254	12233 11 8	263 0 6	124,516 12 2
Drainage	2,83,017	25,494 4 2	.....	25,494 4 2
Vic. Gardens	3,000	1,200 0 0	.....	1,200 0 0
Workshops	.....	47,295 2 9	3,274 11 0	50,479 13 9
Debt	672,724	460121 5 6	65 3 2	460,186 8 2
Education	10,000	5,232 15 2	.....	5,232 15 3
Deposits	.....	71,686 3 2	50 0 0	71,736 3 2
Advances	20,000	61,337 13 9	744 11 3	62,082 9 0
Plant & Stores	.....	12 6 11	.....	12 6 11
Miscellaneous	16,221	33,603 7 1	55 0 0	33,658 7 1
Last Year's Liabilities	.....	1628332 2 0	15,648 9 10	1644980 11 10
Total Rs.	3345156	3398792 0 6	78,597 6 9	4017389 7 3
Balance on 21st September 1872				306,141 15 0
			Grand Total Rs.	4323531 6 3

* Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN, Actg. Controller. J. B. PEILE, Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

NOTICES.

ITALIAN BAND.—An Italian Band has just arrived in Bombay under the direction of Professor ANTONIO RICCI, who will be happy to give Musical Lessons, particularly for playing the Flute. Balls and Evening Parties attended on reasonable terms.

Address—No. 34, Kalbadevie Road.

MR. HENRY BRANDON begs to inform the Ladies and Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he is carrying on the business of a CONTRACTOR to supply Provisions for Weddings, Balls, Parties, &c.

He also supplies Domestic Servants, Carriages on hire, and undertakes the removal of Furniture from vacating Houses.

☞ No. 51, Bellasis Junction Road, opposite J. J. Hospital, Byculla.

Terms—CASH.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the right of SKINNING DEAD ANIMALS and COLLECTING BONES and RAGS during 1873, from the Municipal sweepings at Cooly. Separate Tenders for either of the above may be sent in. Conditions and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer.

Tenders addressed to the Municipal Commissioner will be received up to noon on the 5th October.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, 18th September 1872.

CONTRACT FOR HAY.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of HAY to the Municipality during 1873.

The probable quantity required daily will be about pounds (English) 15,990.

Further information and forms of Tender (Price Re. 1 each) are obtainable at the Office of the Health Officer.

Tenders addressed to the Municipal Commissioner will be received up to noon on the 5th October.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, 18th September 1872.

CONTRACT FOR GRAIN.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COOKED, GRAM, and BRAN to the Municipality during 1873.

The Grain to be delivered at the Municipal Storekeeper's Office, Bore Bunder, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, and to be cleaned there at the risk and expense of the Contractor.

The probable monthly quantities required will be—

COOKED	156,953 lbs.
GRAM	1,3 2 lbs.
BRAN	217 lbs.

Further information and forms of Tender (Price Re. 1 each) are obtainable at the Office of the Health Officer.

Ten per cent. addressed to the Municipal Commissioner will be received up to noon on the 5th October.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, 18th September 1872.

THE NEW MIZPAH JEWELLERY.

MIZPAH BRACELETS.
MIZPAH BROOCHES.
MIZPAH EAR-RINGS.
MIZPAH LOCKETS.
MIZPAH CROSSES.
MIZPAH RINGS.
MIZPAH SOLITAIRES
MIZPAH SCARF PINS.
MOSAIC JEWELLERY.

A large assortment of the newest and most fashionable ENGLISH JEWELLERY just received by

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,
EAST STREET, POONA,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

PARCELS TO ENGLAND FOR ONE RUPEE.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public generally, that they undertake to forward Parcels, Cases, &c., to England by the Mail Steamers at the following rate, viz. :—

Fare is not exceeding 1 cubic foot, Re. 1.

And for every additional ½ cubic foot or part thereof, Re. 1.

A written declaration of contents and value of each case is required.

Every information and assistance are afforded to the senders of parcels, either from Bombay or the Mofussil.

WM. WATSON & Co., Agents.

23, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

MR. D. SADLER,

LANDING, SHIPPING, FORWARDING, HOUSE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

BEGS to inform the Public of Bombay and Outstations, that he is now prepared to clear from Customs and Bunders to Ship, Land, and Forward Goods and Packages to Europe or any part of India.

Passengers' Baggage shipped or landed, Passages engaged, and Berths secured, and every attention paid to parties coming to or leaving India.

TERMS MODERATE.

N.B.—Goods of all descriptions procurable in Bombay bought on Commission at the lowest market rates.

D. SADLER,
Near the Old Docks, Mazagon.

18th September 1872.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.

Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.

Kippered Salmon.

Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.

Preserved Meats of all kinds.

York Hams, Bacon.

Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.

Pickles, Sauces.

Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's Stores of every description and of the finest quality Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,
BON ACCORD " WHARF, 223, WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.

Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, DEPTFORD.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and of the PULMONARY MALADIES!

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, and is especially adapted for children.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.

Quite harmless to animals, but effectually destroys every species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

NOTICES.

WELLINGTON TERRACE, ESPLANADE ROAD, ESPLANADE.—Comfortable BOARD and LODGING for GENTLEMEN in Bombay, or Travellers, the Home offering excellent accommodation for Officers and their Families on their way Home or to Up-country Stations. Apply on the Premises, or to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, Hummum Street, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Grant and Son).

THOMSON & Co.,
Chemists and Druggists.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY to the MUNICIPALITY, from the 1st January to the 30th November 1873, will be received by the Undersigned, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, up to the 1st October next.

The List of Articles to be supplied may be obtained on application at this Office.

J. B. PEILE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 21st September 1872.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 20th, to TUESDAY the 24th instant (both days inclusive), for the PATETI and the Parsee NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. P. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
H. DUVAL, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
Fred. T. ATKINS, Offg. Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 3rd September 1872.

THE MALAPAR COMPANY (Limited).—The above COMPANY are prepared to make LOANS on LAND and other FIRST CLASS SECURITY for long or short periods, and applications will be received by the Undersigned.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Malabar Co., Limited.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY will be held on THURSDAY, the Seventeenth day of October, at 3 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., for the purpose of having an Account laid before the Shareholders by the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted, and of hearing any explanation which may be given by the Liquidators; and NOTICE is also given, that at such Meeting the following Extraordinary Resolution will be proposed :—"That the Books, Accounts, and Documents of the Asiatic Trading Company shall be placed in the custody of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co."—Dated this 16th day of September 1872.

LIMJEE JAMSETJEE BOTLEBOYE,
For Self and Co-Liquidator.

PORT CANNING LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD at its Registered Office, No. 3, Dean Lane, on MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet to 30th April 1872.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors in place of the present Directors, who all retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20TH to 30TH INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA, Secretary.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held (by permission) at the Office of Messrs. NICOL and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October 1872, at 4-30 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending the 31st July 1872.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect two Directors for the current year in place of Mr. J. Hill, Mr. Nowrojee, and Mr. H. Forbes, deceased.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 18TH SEPTEMBER to 5TH OCTOBER 1872, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. K. JOHNSON, Secretary.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—The Directors having been advised that the Resolution of the Shareholders, passed at the General Meeting of the Company held on the 4th September, inst., declaring a Dividend of Rs. 225 on each Old Share and Rs. 561 on each New Share of the Company (being in excess of the Profits made by the Company during the last year) is illegal, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will therefore be held at the Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 28th September 1872 at 3 P.M., for the purpose of rescinding such Resolution, and in lieu thereof to pass a Resolution to declare a dividend not exceeding the sum of Rs. 200 on each Old Share and Rs. 50 on each New Share in the said Company as originally proposed by the Directors.

By Order of the Directors,
BRICE, BROWN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th September 1872.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Company's Mills, at Chinchpoogly, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and audited Balance-Sheet of the Company's Accounts made up to 30th June 1872.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors.

By Order

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ ab.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	710
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	220
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,245
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hongk. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,090	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	219-3/0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	234
.....	£20	109-17/0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43-10/2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	198-5/1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 72	Colaba Land Co	1,475
6,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	132
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	905
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	450

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,225
200	2,000	1,400	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,575
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	315
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	7,750
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co	2,150
200	500	all	53do.	Do New	550
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps.	Broach Cotton Co	920 x. d.
100	4,000	...	...	Carwar Company	1,300
500	1,880	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co	6,600
350	2,000	all	200 "	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	500 "	Fort Press Co	8,350
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,060
300	1,000	all	200 ps.	French Press Co	775
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,300
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps.	Imperial Press Co	975
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps.	Kurrachee Press Co	1,130
200	400	350	60 ps.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	640
120	2,500	all	250 ps.	Prince of Wales Press	2,250xd.
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tirunevelly Press Co	800
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,190

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,900
53,000	50	all	4½ p ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	21 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	165
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	590
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11½d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112 to 112½
Four & half per cent	104½ to 104¾
Four per cent	101½ to 102
Four & half per cent, Public Works Loan	107
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	102½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	120

CALCUTTA.—19TH SEPTEMBER.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents. at Rs. 101-8.

4½ per cents. of 1872, at Rs. 103-12 to 103-14.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,465 for cash, and at Rs. 1,467½ for a few days' time.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—23RD SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	No ship.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 2s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 2s. 6d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 to 17 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Patna (s)	Reyts	Calcutta, Aug. 27.
	Flor de Mar	Nacoda	Mozambique, Aug. 25.
	Australia (s)	Murray	Shanghai, Aug. 25.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Deccan (s)	Soames	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Balkamah, Richardson, to Calcutta.

Schooner Mahi, Nacoda, to Tuticorin.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Phlox, to Surat.

Steamer Taptee, to Surat.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
20	Marian Moore	Dickson	Bombay, Aug. 24.
	Assyria (s)	Howell	Bombay, Sept. 6.

DAILY EXPORTS —23RD SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hidalgo (s), 2,740 bundles coir yarn, Girdhur Dewjee.

FOR LONDON.

Orissa (s), 61 bales senna leaves, and 121 bundles coorfa, J. Vithul ; 36 bales hides, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Milbanke (s), 63 chests M. opium, Jairaj Peerbhoy ; 64 cases broken glasses, Currim Nanjee : 38 bundles sharkfins, and 7 bundles fishmaws, Laduck Dattoo ; 8 chests M. opium, Anopechund Noverungray ; 44 chests M. opium, S. Soobhagmul ; 4 chests M. opium, H. Chimonram ; 181 cwts. sandalwood, Rahimbhoy Abdulbhoy ; 2 bales twist, Abdoolhoosen Goolamhoosen ; 25 bales twist, Morarbhoy Vizbhoocan.

Decean (s), 1 box real pearls, Ebrahim Noordin & Co. ; 50 chests M. opium, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Decean (s), 125 chests M. opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

Owing to the Parsee holidays, almost no business is taking place, many of the firms being closed. The sales of the day are very few and only in Dyed and Printed Goods. Grey Goods continue very quiet, and prices have a downward tendency, although there has been no actual decline.

The following are our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings 40 inch 39 yds. 7 lbs. Rs. 4 13 0 to Rs. 4 14 0
" " 10 " 39 " 8½ " " 5 8 6 to " 5 9 0
" " 45 " 39 " 8 " " 5 9 6 to " 5 10 0
" Mad'p Jams 32 " 34 " 3 " " 2 3 0

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,000 pieces	Dyed Cambrics 24 inch 28 yds.	Rs. 2 11 6
530 "	" Orange 24 " 28 "	" 3 1 0
500 "	White G. Prints 24 " 28 "	" 2 12 0

In Cotton Yarns, and Metals, no important transactions have come to our notice.

WEATHER REPORTS.

MANGALORE, 22nd Sept., 5-15 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 85, rainfall 60 cents.

CANNANORE, 22nd Sept., 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 76, barometer 30·030, rainfall 33 cents.

CANARA, 23rd Sept., 6 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west, thermometer 79·5, barometer 29·95, rainfall 2 cents.

TUTICORIN, 23rd Sept., 5-25 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south-east moderate, thermometer 92, barometer 29·85.

VINGORLA, 23rd Sept., 6-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west light, thermometer 80, rainfall 34 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 23.

Creagh, Lieutenant-Colonel, 19th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

Leggatt, Lieutenant-Colonel, 3rd Regiment Madras N. I., on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 23.

Carnegy, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff, to rejoin, to Poona.

PUNJAUB ORDERS.

(*Punjaub Gazette*, September 19.)

Mr. J. S. Campbell received charge, on the afternoon of the 5th Sept. 1872, of the office of Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, from Mr. P. S. Melvill, who will revert to his substantive appointment of Commr. and Supt. of the Jullundhur Division.

Mr. A. Brandreth is transferred to the charge of the Lahore Division on being relieved by Mr. Melvill.

Asst. Surg. C. W. Calthrop, M D , Offg. Professor of Anatomy and Materia Medica, Lahore Medical School, received charge, on the forenoon of the 3rd Sept. 1872, of the duties of Civil Surg., Lahore, in addition to his other duties, vice Surg. Maj. J. B. Scriven, proceeded on leave.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto*	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto*	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

'BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	"	0	4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at MESSRS. THEACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. E. M. WALTON, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, has removed from Meadow Street to No. 3, Hummum Street, above Messrs. Thomson and Co.'s, Chemists, and nearly opposite Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Arrangements have been made by which PASSENGERS and SMALL PACKAGES from Bombay and Stations south of Bhaelar can be taken across the Damaunguuga and Par Rivers as far as Bulsar.

The Railway Communication north of Bulsar continues interrupted, but the Telegraph has been restored.

No parcel exceeding one maund in weight will be received at present for transmission no th of Bhelar.

The Mail Train Service is suspended and the Mixed Trains only will be run until further notice.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th September 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

EAGLETON—September 20th, at 13, South Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of F. A. Eagleton, of a daughter.

DEATH.

COMRIE—September 20th, at Howrah, of dengue, the infant daughter of Mr. Comrie, E. I. R.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," and the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1872.

THERE is an evil under the sun which would be more common than it is in the Indian Government services but for the freemasonry which often brings service abuses to light, and the existence of a free press. We refer to the case of a high and responsible officer surrendering his administration to irresponsible subordinates. In older times, even in the first twenty five years of this century, it was the fashion for principal Collectors and Political Agents to treat their native Amuldars as men of trust and respectability, a fashion made necessary by our own early ignorance of castes, customs, and local magnates. There was less danger in the practice then, as the prestige of our arms was fresh, and Government had not much interest in deciding many of the disputes which a litigant people brought before it. Nevertheless, as our knowledge increased and our administration became perfected, it was seen to be expedient to replace respectable but low-paid subordinates by officers selected from the services in whom more trust could be placed, and who at once relieved the principal officer of many of the duties which he was obliged to leave to his Sheristedar's discretion before. The tradition of what they had lost still continued, however, to exist in the minds of the subordinates, and as time went on not a few instances occurred of their endeavouring, sometimes successfully, to recover by craft what they could not claim by virtue of their position. Of course the European subordinates complained, and from time to time the principal officer would receive an ominous warning from Government to mind what he was about. The existence, too, of this danger in officialdom has doubtless led the way towards the centralization of powers in officers removed from local intrigues and to the prevalent system of appeal : and the evil has been further reduced by the practice of frequent removal of district officers and native subordinates to other districts. An independent press began to turn its attention to the subject : and many a man who was indifferent to the repeated groans of the people shrank from even an allusion to his neglect or injustice in the printed papers. By these means the most degrading abuse of British character and administration has been almost stopped, although from time to time the evil recurs in some backward department or some district at a great distance from the seat of Government. There is not much available literature on the subject, but as many of our readers may be interested in it, we shall attempt to analyse the causes, effects, and remedies applicable to this prostitution of the British name.

Everybody is aware of the deep-rooted belief of the people that every European officer may be biassed, if only the right clue to his idiosyncracy can be discovered. The popular mode of discovery is to ascertain his peculiar tastes and prejudices. But this may be best done by means of his nearest associates. As the heathen philosopher said, a man may be known by his friends. Hence the danger of a European official resorting much to secret or irresponsible advice. The problem of the native intriguer is to find the go-between who knows how to apply the particular bias and who will undertake to do so for a consideration. Most officers of honour and experience, while anxious to get as many opinions as possible, from any source, guard themselves from daily and private consultations with any but their appointed and responsible advisers and assistants and other independent officers who do their work in the blaze of public opinion. Others, though happily not many, take the opposite course : they are afraid of independent and outspoken opinion, or jealous of the superior intellects of their authorized advisers. Shrinking in this way from all true counsel, and being at the same time suspicious of their own opinions, they soon resort to irresponsible men who have no position to lose or to native karkoons who have everything to gain. We have even heard of a man who paid five rupees a month to a native for flattery. These irresponsible advisers, whether European or native, know that their position gives them great power and importance in the country and they take great care that it shall be known in the bazaars.

Let any grey-headed servant in any department be asked the origin of this degrading evil, and he will answer that it results from a bad selection of a chief whose ability is only common-place, whose experience has been limited to one narrow groove, whom old age has overtaken without enlarging his meagre education or his knowledge of the principles of administration. Let such a man be placed into a great appointment where great powers are confided for the performance of great duties. Here comes the danger of personal government : and yet it is the misdoings of such common-place men which continually force the various Governments in India to bestow something like despotic power on really great men. We will digress to illustrate the process. A backward department or district may have been brought by a succession of common-place rulers to a state of lawlessness and difficulty, chaos and mistrust. The Government finds that it must cast favouritism and patronage and even seniority claims behind its back, in order to appoint the ablest man it can find as a sort of dictator to restore confidence again. For this purpose an enormous discretion is conferred. Before the really able and systematic man, difficulties vanish : every one learns to work by, and appeal to, a system : public confidence is restored by the elimination of caprice and a mere endorsement or suggestion is actively taken up, where stringent orders, backed up by puerile demonstrations of military force had been powerless before. Every one from the European officer to the village barber respects the able man who adheres to principle : even though they were in the habit of suspecting the vice and laughing at the folly of his predecessor. Let, however, this qualified ruler retire from the service and be succeeded by the common-place and inexperienced official. It is obvious that the latter is not fitted to exercise the enormous powers specially conferred for special ability on the retiring ruler. The only proper course is to withdraw the powers, curtail the influence, and force the common-place man to depend on established system and rules with appropriate checks. Unless this course is adopted, all the evils of putting a common-place man in an uncommon place soon make themselves manifest, heightened in every way by the peculiar Indian danger we describe. A common-place man cannot dispose readily of work. He secretly distrusts himself, he constantly asks for advice. But his consciousness of ignorance and inferiority, instead of making him humble, makes him jealous. He finds that the plain and outspoken opinions of his independent colleagues do not always agree with his own shallow, common-place, or hasty views. He finds that they dissuade him from rash, cruel, or spiteful actions. The very common-place feeling of vanity is hurt, and his personal jealousy is aroused. He will not act on advice, but at the same time he distrusts his own feebleness : so he compromises in his plans. He begins and does not finish. He is afraid to issue clear orders, lest Government should rebuke him : he must have a place of repentance and evasion, so he resorts to vagueness, which again causes mistakes and mistrust. He begins to dislike his European officers, and begins also to express his dislike at their want of enthusiasm. Devoid of the reticence which strong men possess, his weak insufficiency takes refuge in continual grumbling. Of course he seeks for sympathy, and there is no lack in society of good-natured and crafty talkers to smoothe his ruffled plumes. The oil of consolation is very cheap, and to some oily men very soothing. But while these gossips award their sympathy, they steal his confidence : they find their personal advantage in paying flattery and worship : they learn his secrets and get him partially in their grasp. It is whispered in the bazaar that they are the Saheb's advisers and that they really sit in appeal from the official subordinates. The next tactic is to poison the mind of the chief against his lieutenants ; and thus to deprive him of all advice but their own, of all confidants but themselves. This is difficult if the commanding officer is married : the fine perceptions of a good woman often save a man and paralyse intrigue. Otherwise the gossips have much their own way. They alternately ruffle and soothe the anger of the Saheb, they waken his jealousy and spite, they tickle his self-conceit and love of praise. They contrive to set him against every man and then tell him that every man's hand is against him. Like all men prone to listen to slander and evil-speaking, his character becomes warped ; he learns his lesson and gets into the habit of defaming officers remarkable for their probity, experience and honour, as intentionally false and depraved. This feeling soon leads to spiteful or revengeful action ; for all weak men are cruel. The gossipping clique of irresponsible subordinates entirely approve, as parvenues always do, of any public or official insult being wreaked on a gentleman or a native of position. The latter try to retire from the contest since there is no benefit to be gained in a fight where your antagonist dips his weapon in the cess-pool of flattery and intrigue. Every one in the Zillah begins either to guard himself against the weapon and the cess-pool, or to make use of them for some underhand purpose : public energy is stupified and work neglected ; the want of confidence makes every one suspicious and intriguing, and the English administration is dragged into the mud of sneering sarcastic comparison in all the bazaars. Government do not like to interfere hastily, and discipline prevents the subordinate officers making remarks, while the moral influence of the chief is lost, and can no more be restored than the purity of the city. As years roll on, disorder increases on every side, the muttered grievances of the people are repeated by the press, and all capable opinion agrees that the experiment of personal government by a common-place man has been a failure. He has to be removed and a dictator again appointed : so one man's failure gives another a chance of distinction, and all the native public rejoice at the conclusion of the drama.

WE called attention in our issue of yesterday to the distress which exists in the northern portion of the Ratnagherry Collectorate, and pointed out how that might be relieved by Government giving employmeat on the well-known but miserable imperial road which runs southward from Nagotana and Mahar and which has been a good deal neglected of late years, though in old times, when the highway to Mahableshwur was along it, that portions of it which lay between Nagotana and Paladpore used to be in splendid condition. We have tried it at various seasons of the year, and though at the commencement of the hot season it has a superficial appearance of being a road, at almost any other season of the year, and even so late as the month of December, it is a Via Mala and well deserves to be regarded as a Via Dolorosa by those who have the misfortune to travel upon it in the only vehicles which could go a hundred yards along it without breaking down. In the same paper we publish ed letters giving painful accounts of the disastrous consequences of the floods in the collectorates of Nassick and Khandeish, and there is reason to fear that the distress thus caused is so great that some call must be made upon the benevolent for aid in alleviating it. Unfortunately these floods have occurred at a time, namely, when harvest is close at hand, when they can do the most damage, and when poor people, pinching on in expectation of the harvest, are least able to bear the damage which is done to their property. The effect of these terrible floods cannot easily be exaggerated. Cattle and other animals have been drowned in great numbers. Both corn in store and standing corn have been destroyed so as to leave to numerous cultivators no interest whatever in the coming harvest ; their implements also have been swept away along with the houses in which they dwelt, and their ancestral fields have been covered with mud and sand and stones so as no longer to be of any value to them without an expenditure of labour which the poor cultivators are never likely to be able to bestow. In some instances the fields have been covered with silt a foot deep, and in others with great banks of sand. The number of houses destroyed forms a serious item, and in Dhoolia alone about 600 houses have been either swept away or rendered uninhabitable. Many roads also have been obliterated, and bunds for the storage of water have shared in the common ruin. If the destruction of property in Dhoolia alone has been nearly two lakhs, as our correspondent asserts, and as is also indicated by native correspondents, then it can easily be conceived that the entire loss over the region of the floods must be something enormous. The loss of life also has been considerable and a great deal of sickness is certain to be caused by the state of the ground on the subsidence of the water. All these circumstances must have the effect of throwing a very large number of houseless and starving persons upon the charity of the community, and we are glad to learn that it is proposed to take some steps to hold a meeting in Bombay for the purpose of giving aid when it is thus so much required.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

WE are sorry to receive rather unfavourable accounts from Chandah in regard to the coal fields and the working of matters there. It seems that the Nizam's Public Works Department have a yearly Budget assigned to them, and monthly disbursements are made according as occasion requires. The coal fields have no special yearly allotments, and demands for the necessary payments are made through the secretary for payment from the Nizam's Exchequer. Since some of Mr. Johnson's transactions have been looked upon with suspicion, no estimates for the coal fields have been sanctioned, and at present we understand there are five months' arrears due to the workmen. Such a state of things cannot go on very long, and it is already whispered that the coal fields will be closed very shortly. The covenanted colliers (not the covenanted civilians) are leaving for England, and the other European workmen are becoming unmanageable, while the coolies have repeatedly struck work and mobbed the officers for payment. If this, as we have reason to believe, is a correct account of the state of matters at Chandah, it may be well to remind the Government of the Nizam that the coal question is no longer one which interests their State alone. The Mahomedans of the Nizam's Dominions are anything but eager in favour of railway projects and reorganization. They are the conservatives of the country and think there are no times like the good old times when the world was unvexed by the screeching of steam-engines. The grandees of Hyderabad are rather afraid that any proposed changes at Chandah may have a tendency to enable the British Government to take possession of the country and pension the rulers as has been done in the case of other Native States.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 23RD SEPT.

IT is expected that there will be a partial strike amongst the bakers here.

M. Edmond About has been arrested and imprisoned at Strasbourg for his articles against Prussia in 1871. He was, however, released on the following day.

LONDON, 21ST SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed flat, and prices were drooping.

Fair Dhollera, 6 7/16d.

Exchange on India, Is. 10 13/16d. to 11d.

Oriental Bank Shares.....£42 10s.

Chartered do. .....£14.

Do. Mercantile Bank Shares..£25.

Hongkong and Shanghai do. ..£45.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 96¾.

4½ do. do. ..... 99½.

5½ do. do. ..... 107.

Consols ..... 92½.

The sum of £95,000 has this day been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

Arrival—Walamo on 16th, and Camperdown.

PATENT laws have been established in Japan.

FIFTY-FIVE thousand public schools are to be established throughout the Japanese Empire.

DR. PETERS, the Astronomer of New York, announces the discovery by himself of two new planets.

IT is proposed to introduce an Act in Ceylon for the better medical superintendence of labourers on coffee-estates.

No less than one hundred and fifty men of H. M.'s 62nd Regiment at Lucknow are said to be laid up with dengue.

THE Woosung bar still remains an obstacle to navigation at Shanghai. The local papers are remonstrating loudly.

THE Parisians are just now occupied in replanting large trees round the lakes in the Bois de Boulogne. These have been brought from the Forest of Sénard.

IT is reported that the appointments of all officers in the North-Western Provinces drawing a salary of three hundred rupees a month and upwards will shortly be made gazetted appointments.

TAELS 100,000 have been sent from Shanghai to Peking as an instalment of the expenses of the Emperor's approaching marriage. One million taels have been appropriated to the purchase of silk.

FROM Muscat we learn that the Nacoda of the slave dhow lately captured by H. M. S. Vulture has been imprisoned by the Imaum. The Chief of Aboothebee, Sheik Zaeed bin Khalefa, was on the 11th inst. at Muscat on a visit to His Highness.

WHO on earth 'mong mortal men could guess where Man is? Is it in India or is it in the Pyrrenees? The *Englishman* tells us that the Rev. C. J. Waterhouse is appointed chaplain of a place so spelled, but the *Government Gazette*, which professes to adopt the same spelling, says "Mhow."

A NEWS-LETTER from Bushire, dated 6th September, informs us that peace and tranquility prevailed at that time in the Gulfs of Persia and Oman. The murderers of Sergeant Collins, R.E., an inspector of the Persian Telegraph Department, who was fired at by robbers and killed while travelling near Shiraz, have been captured and taken to Shiraz, where it is believed they will be executed.

NEWS from the Cape to the 23rd of July tells us that the dispute with the Free State as to the ownership of the Diamond Fields is to be referred to arbitration, an agreement as to the conditions having been finally settled by President Brandt and Sir H. Barkly. Great festivities had been going on in Cape Town owing to the presence of the Flying Squadron and a Russian Squadron in Simon's Bay at the same time. The price of really good diamonds had risen.

A TELEGRAM is reported at Lucknow to have been sent by the Secretary of State to the Viceroy, ordering the suspension of all work on the proposed Sarda canal, pending a further consideration of the scheme. At present the Superintending Engineer has nearly completed all the details, and the engineers have started for their several divisions, where the people are flocking in crowds to obtain employment, as the rates of wages are higher than those given by the talookdars.

A PRACTICAL and sensible article in the *Madras Medical Journal* suggests hammocks for soldiers on march instead of the heaps of straw usually allowed. The writer says that a Government order was issued last year to the effect that if the ground on the line of march cannot be made sufficiently smooth, or if it is wet, the commanding officer is allowed to issue on certificate from the medical officer an extra quantity of straw per day to each European soldier. Nothing could be easier than to arrange for slinging a hammock, and certainly it would be a great improvement upon the system of sleeping on the ground. We suppose there would be no difficulty in case a sudden call to arms was made. Then, the hammocks would be much more portable for carrying than a large quantity of straw, and in many places that must be carried.

WE are obliged to the *Indian Statesman* for the subjoined editorial paragraph in which it deals with an unjust complaint made against us by *Mookerjee's Magazine*. The letter of Baboo Mitra's we did not publish, but only mentioned having received it, and explained the reason we had had for stating that *Mookerjee* had used a translation, without acknowledgment, which had appeared in the *Indian Antiquary*. It certainly struck us as curious when this letter was quoted, in the *Friend of India*, as from the *Bombay Gazette*, for to have inserted it without comment would almost have been an acknowledgment of the justice of its complaint, but the matter hardly seemed of importance to require notice. As our local contemporary however has been good enough to take up the subject, we give the following as his opinion upon it :—

We observe that "Mookerjee," in his second issue, reproduces among the "Opinions of the Press" on his first number a notice from the *Hindoo Patriot*, embodying a letter from Babu Rajendralala Mitra addressed to the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, which never appeared in that journal, although it was quoted in the *Friend of India*, as having so appeared. The *Gazette* had charged the Babu with having, in his article in *Mookerjee* on "The Homer of India," "copied verbatim from the *Indian Antiquary* without a word of acknowledgment." This charge says the Babu "is utterly groundless. I have done "nothing of the kind. All my quotations have been "duly marked with the usual inverted commas, or by re-"ference to their authors." *Mookerjee* has certainly been ill-advised in reproducing this letter, and the comment made by the *Hindoo Patriot* which speaking of the charge preferred against the Babu says, that "nothing could be "more groundless, more absurd, or more malicious" We have looked into the matter and have no hesitation in saying that the charge made by the *Gazette*, whether malicious or not, was perfectly well-founded. That the Babu copied verbatim from the *Indian Antiquary*, there cannot be a doubt, though he does not frankly acknowledge it in his letter. And as in the article he made no mention of the journal from which he copied, his marks of quotation naturally imply that he was translating from the original, and are no acknowledgment that he was indebted for his translation from Weber, to any other source.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

THE next Overland Mail despatched to Europe by the P. & O. Company steamer will be on Monday, the 30th September, and all further despatches of the Overland Mail will be effected on Mondays until further notice. Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. ; newspapers, books, and patterns up to 3 P.M. ; registered letters up to 2 P.M. Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each) will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M., the latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

WE are informed that the Viceroy intends to summon his Council to meet him at Bombay on the 16th November, but he will not require the attendance of any of the Secretaries of Government on the occasion. The Foreign Secretary and one officer of his department will accompany His Excellency during his tour, and are requested to be at Umballa on the 12th October in time to take part in His Excellency's entry in camp. The Under-Secretary, Foreign Department, will also join the Viceroy's camp at Umballa. The Secretaries of Government will make their own arrangements for leaving Simla and moving their offices to Calcutta, which should be established there by Monday, the 18th November 1872. We give below a memo. of dates of the Viceroy's route from Simla to Calcutta from the 11th October to the 11th December :—

Friday 11th October, leave Simla ; Saturday, 12, arrive at Umballa ; Thursday, 17th, leave for Umritsar ; Friday 18th, Umritsar ; Saturday, 19th, arrive at Lahore ; Monday 21st, leave for Ferozpore ; Tuesday, 22nd, Ferozpore ; Wednesday, 23rd, return to Lahore ; and leave for Mooltan ; Thursday, 24th, arrive at Mooltan ; Saturday, 26th, embark for Kotree ; Thursday, 31st, arrive at Kusmore ; Sunday, November 3rd, arrive at Jacobabad ; Monday, 4th, Shikarpore ; Tuesday, 5th, Sukkur ; Wednesday, 6th, leave Sukkur ; Friday, 8th, arrive at Kotree, and visit Hydrabad ; Saturday, 9th, Kurrachee ; Monday, 11th, embark for Bombay in the evening ; Thursday, 14th, arrive at Bombay ; Saturday, 16th, hold Council ; Friday, 22nd, Poona ; Wednesday, 27th, leave Poona ; Thursday, 28th, arrive at Khandwa ; Friday, 29th, leave Khandwa ; Saturday, 30th, arrive at Nagpore ; Tuesday, December 3rd, leave Nagpore ; Friday, 6th, arrive at Jubbulpore, Monday, 9th, arrive at Allahabad ; Tuesday, 10th, leave Allahabad ; Wednesday, 11th, arrive at Calcutta.—*Englishman.*

HOME CRITICISM ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 23RD AUGUST.

SEVERAL matters of interest relating to India formed subjects of discussion at the British Association. In my last letter I touched upon the Euphrates Valley Railway, which has occupied a good deal of attention lately, both because it was one of the topics of discussion at the Association, and because of the recent publication of the Select Committee's Report. The *Times* in summing up that report decides against the scheme—at least against any hasty adoption of liabilities which may eventually prove heavy. As I said in my last, the utmost liability England could be called

the days of Cossack, Surplice, Miami, and Newminster when I could scale 6st. 8lbs—is particularly pleased with the good looks and style of going of this fine colt. There is no getting over the fact that he has run better *in public* over a long course than almost any other horse engaged in the race. If as fit as when he ran at Ascot he must have as good a chance as Queen's Messenger had before he had to be scratched. How vexatious it must be for Mr. Savile that he did not enter Cremorne, and how easily it would have been for us to write his colt first and nothing else for the great Doncaster race. What a bore for Lord Falmouth that Queen's Messenger should have injured the flanor tendon of his off fore-legs. Within my remembrance I have never had to deal with such an eminently unsatisfactory race as the approaching St. Leger. Even the cheek and self-sufficiency of Alli Abdoolah himself would hardly dare to plunge into this murkiness of vision, no vaticinator here can risk and make a selection of the absolute winner. The Warwick meeting may throw some light on the subject: I annot. Through good report and evil report the gentlemen in thousands pile on their fivers and go in for the great chestnut roarer; thereacing branch of the Rothschild's family remembering how Drummond sailed away from Corisande in the Cup at the Alexandra Park, Fordham and Mr. Lefevre who has given up dealing destruction amongst the grouse to be near his favourite, pin their faith and their money on the son of old Ratty and Eglantine; Mr. Fred. Taylor, Sim Templeman, and Lord Zetland fear nothing with Khedive; like the Liverpool parrot, Mr. Merry, says little of Gladiolus but thinks a good deal; P—— of the Stock Exchange has heaped piles of gold on Wenlock, and Lord Wilton and "the lucky jockey" see victory within their grasp; talents of gold have Mr. Geo. Payne, Mr. Astley, and the Fyfield Taylor intrusted the Presumption filly with presuming she is a second Imperieuse or Caller On; sound judges at racing head-quarters "plump" for Vanderdecken; Fenians and Orange men forget their Belfast differences in the hopes of seeing Prodigal returned as the winner, which will enable them to kill the fatted calf to eat, drink, and make merry; and even that our Helmet finds admirers; Mr. Crawford likes Wellingtonia, and so do I.

Lichfield was a great failure. On the first day there were three walks over, one race became void, three others were reduced to matches, and in the other two small fields of four horses only ran. Agility seems to farm the Queen's Plates and beat Countryman cleverly. The horse was "right in it" at the distance, but cut it the moment French called upon him. Only seventeen horses contested the eight races. The favourites were bowled over in almost every instance. At Oxford old Dalby and Hector both broke down badly, so we shall hear no more of them.

The Champagne Stakes at Doncaster, run the day before the St. Leger, viz. on the 10th proximo, will be a very interesting affair. Cremorne won it last year, and it always proves an admirable criterion of three-year old promise. Cantiniere, Somerset, Kaiser, King George, and Trombone are all engaged. Mr. Merry has his dark colt Pantomime, by Scottish Chief out of Masquerade, nominated, and Lord Falmouth has his non-public performer Andred, by Blair Athol from Kingcraft's dam, in the race. I do not expect that these two last will be ripe enough, and as Cantiniere is reported to be suffering from a kind of foot and mouth disease I give the race to Kaiser, who will keep the memory of Skirmisher green.

The return match between Surrey and Kent was brought to an end at Kennington Oval on Wednesday, resulting in favour of the Surrey men by 130 runs. Of the twelve county matches played this season by the victors, they have won seven, lost three, and the remaining two have been drawn. Gloucestershire has defeated Sussex by a few runs after a very up-hill game. Messrs. E. M. and G. F. Grace, who represented the family, the "crack" being absent with our victorious eleven in Canada, scored 158 between them. To-day the Royal Artillery play the Metropolitan Police at Lord's, but the soldiers cannot bring a very strong team to the front, their best men being at the autumnal manœuvres. In Ireland the I. Zingari have been successful against the Viceregal, the Phœnix, and the fourteen of the Curragh camp. To-morrow the Jockies and the Press contend at the Oval. In Canada Mr. Grace's eleven have scored a very easy victory.

An International Pigeon Shooting Match took place last Monday in front of the Grand Stand, on Eler's race-course, about four miles from Lille. The chief event for decision was the Prix d'Essai, which was contended for at twenty-eight yards rise. Out of thirty-one competitors only three were Hurlingham and Gun Club members, and they were put back one yard and a half. They however proved too good for the foreigners, for Mr. Rimonet of the Junior Gun Club took the chief prize, Sir Wm. Call securing second money, and Mr. Carrington the third.

The West-end appears deserted except by painters and decorators. Everything appears to be in a state of transition, even the flower beds in the parks look as it they would be all the better for a freshcoat of paint and the window gardens remind us that all things are transient. In such clubs as are open—and most of them appear to be undergoing a thorough repair and furbishing up—one meets none but unfortunates like myself who are denied the pleasure of seeing your name in the papers as having bagged so many brace of grouse and blue hares, and the still greater satisfaction of having in reality knocked over that amount of feather and fur. The Arlington is closed, having a new roof put on it, vice the old one burnt off. The members of the East India United Service, better known under a not very elegant, complimentary, or correct Hindoostanee cognomen, have opened its hospitable portals to save the Civil Service from painter's colic. The Windhamites have for similar safety invaded the Union *en masse*, and the Junior Carleton has for the time being crossed pell-mell to seek return hospitality from its big brother. The outlying clubs are concentrating. That known as the Junior Naval and Military, a sort of club of ease to the Rag, is about to transfer itself bag and baggage into a new house to be built on the ruins of two others next to the gates of Marlborough House, Pall Mall, front of course. The Junior Army and Navy migrates from the vicinity of Will's Rooms and takes up its quarters at the corner of Pall Mall and Waterloo place, confronting the *Athenæum* and turning out the European Assurance Company. There are now no less than eight "Service" clubs in town. Mr. Chaplin and the rest of the committee of St. Stephen's contemplate erecting an imposing pile at Westminster, but Mr. Ayrton—the most unpopular man in England and a thorn, a regular wait-a-bit thorn, in the side of the Cabinet—has interposed, fearing that the new Conservative building will dwarf the Houses of Parliament. The ex-Bombay attorney very much prefers the mean dirty houses at the corner and the unsightly station of the underground railway to such an edifice as it is proposed to adorn the corner of the embankment with. The worst thing in puns I ever heard is "A Taylor's art nearly won the Derby;" the lunatic who made it must refer to A. Taylor, who trained the Makeshift colt, the second horse in that race. The weather has been insufferably hot, and some one suggests that if it continues so, Mr. Fahrenheit will have to put another story to *his* thermometer. Wherever one turns on this deserted village he is met by flaming advertisements of summer goods selling off; must be sold; almost given away; considerably below cash price; and so forth; suggesting such a sacrifice as has not been heard of since the days of Abraham and Isaac, but I find that in spite of these alarming reductions he or she who has not a well filled purse must go about *in puris naturalibus*, which being interpreted is as Adam and Eve dressed before the fall. Lord Penzance, who has been dangerously ill, is to try on resuming his seat on the bench one of the most peculiar cases ever brought before the divorce court, in which a noble family of the Sister Isle will figure prominently. Unlike one or two judges I could name, and a namesake in particular, Mr. Commissioner Kerr does not like racing, and would treat Tattersalls as mercilessly as the smallest betting shop. In sentencing a young malefactor who had made away with his employer's money, and who of course whined out in his defence that his defalcations were all owing to betting, Mr. Commissioner said "that many cells and prisons were filled with the victims of racing men, and nothing would ever induce him to go to a race, not even to a donkey race, on Hampstead Heath." The immorality was just the same in the case of noble lords as in that of workmen betting for half crowns, and if these noble lords would not patronize such transactions the scum of the earth who followed in their footsteps might have their occupation entirely removed," and so on *ad infinitum*. No doubt the race-course is justly held responsible for a vast amount of gambling, and indeed for an organized system of speculative transactions by no means limited to any one particular class of society, now invariably conducted with clean hands or in kid gloves. But with millions of English speaking men on both sides of the Atlantic wagering of some sort or another is an instinct, a law of their being, an absolute necessary of life. It matters not to them whether they hazard their money on a horse race, a trotting match, a game of billiards, on the Stock Exchange, on a cast of the dice, or in a hundred other ways down to "fly loo," one differing from the other about as much as Jekell said was the difference between an attorney and a solicitor, "about the same that exists between an alligator and a crocodile." You may have heard of the ruling passion "strong in death" as regards betting; how that clergyman called in to administer the last rites of the church to a rapidly sinking gambler promised him, in case of repentance, that he should be a winged angel in heaven and was met by the speculative sinner, with an immediate challenge to fly him a match for a pony on the reverend pastor's arrival at that haven. It is hard therefore that the learned judge should saddle the turf with this sin. All the turf robberies ever perpetrated would, if massed into one sum, be dwarfed by a single Stock Exchange fraud. Men will speculate or bet, call it which you like, on a race between a couple of flies across a window-pane, rather than let their money and wits lie fallow. There is something very horrible in the ghastly mingling of pleasure and death in this Rake's progress at the disreputable house in Laughton Street, Chelsea. We have lately had but too many genuine English murders to deplore, but this tragical homicide tells a fearful tale, and shows how, even in Germany, unpopular the conscription is with some. Ellen Gordon, the paramour of the deceased man, is a woman without any pretensions to good looks, yet not without a certain attractiveness of appearance. She during her examination at the inquest, was nervous and showed a creditable amount of suppressed emotion, though towards the end she recovered herself sufficiently to show herself true to her class and to return a decidedly pert reply to a remark of a juror. The presents made her in one short week, viz. a couple of rings, a watch, a polonaise a seal skin purse, a scent bottle, and two bracelets, were enough to make her hold Nagel's memory in grateful recollection. Augusta Burgess, the German girl, was self-possessed, and though put to the test of a very searching cross-examination, she stuck to her statement, which is quite contradictory to that of May, made under the belief that he was in danger of death from the wound and that he was on his death-bed. Annie Dinan, the servant, is a stalwart Irishwoman of very defiant aspect, quite capable of playing the part of bully and of knocking five men out of ten down. Catherine Alice Kinnear, the accused in the extraordinary perjury case, has been acquitted, and the three young men sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude have been remitted to the endurance of their punishment. Though the verdict of the jury could not have been otherwise, a strong feeling is abroad that the uncertainty of the law alone has consigned them to limbo and that a free pardon should follow. The result has thrown little or no light on the case, and the guilt of the three convicts is more doubtful than before this trial. I decidedly endorse the favourable and very decided opinion Sir Robert Carden formed of the young men's guilt. A publication known as the Matrimonial Journal is freely hawked about, and to young men returning from India on matrimony intent I say don't mate by advertisement. Judging by a sad tale which came the other day before the Hanley bench of magistrates this businesse, like appraisement of bodily, moral, and mental qualifications does not seem to answer. A surgeon of that place exchanged photos with a lady, advertised his own points and qualifications as she did her's, and they agreed to wed. Somehow or other the lady did not come up to her description, so the Sawbones exhibited the following treatment:—In the morning he struck her; at dinner time he struck her one or two violent blows on the chest and kicked her besides; and at night he wound up by administering a violent castigation about the head and shoulders—and all these powerful remedies at the end of the third month of connubial bliss! A paymaster of the Royal Navy, Mr. Herbert Horatio Gane, has gone to hard labour for a month for pounding his wife, the mother of nine children, but it did not transpire whether he had got her by means of an advertisement. This Gain will be no loss to Her Majesty's sea forces. "Spare the rod and spoil the child" is a popular proverb, which Mr. Brown, labourer, of 3, Gee's Court, Marylebone, quotes by giving his daughter "four or five violent blows in the face, which made her nose bleed and blackened her eyes." No fear of his spoiling Miss Brown, however much he may have spoiled her looks. Mrs. Brown objecting "he turned on her and struck her violently three or four times." What a nice unicorn team Messrs. Gain, Brown, and the Hanley surgeon would make. The Duke and Duchess of Teck with the Grand Duke of Austria visited Hampton Court Palace the other day to see the picture galleries, and were rather surprised to observe a notice affixed to the deserted sentry box "To Let—Particulars to be had of Mr. Cardwell." The usual guard has been withdrawn in order to be present at the autumn manœuvres. Johnson's gallant but unsuccessful attempt to swim across the Channel is no proof that it cannot be done. It was not fatigue but cold water that forced him to desist; and under more favourable conditions there can be little if any doubt of his success. According to the *Daily Telegraph* tradition states that the feat has been accomplished, how that some seventy years back two men convicted of some political offence swam from Calais to Dover: of these one died from over-exertion, but the other lived to a good old age. But I take leave to doubt tradition. Between 10·40 and 11·45 Johnson swam with great ease in a somewhat rough sea and, helped on by the tide, full seven miles. It took Byron an hour and ten minutes to cross the Hellespont, and he was four hours and twenty minutes in the water without help or rest, swimming through the Grand Canal at Santa Chiara. Byron's fat and the higher temperature of the water enabled him to stay so long on it, and the champion swimmer will yet accomplish his task. The distance from point to point is nineteen miles, but swimming with the tide he will have to get through thirty-five superficial miles of water and spend fully eight hours at sea. Johnson swam on one side, taking long powerful strokes, small waves breaking constantly over him, and did not stop to rest during the first four miles of his marine journey.

The Duke of Beauford, the Marquis of Worcester, Lord Londesborough, Lord Huntingfield, Lord Arthur Somerset, Lord Colville, and Sir Frederick Johnstone, had extraordinary sport with grouse last week, having killed 3,534 brace in five days. Birds are very cheap, only two to three shillings a brace, not so dear in fact as butcher's meat. Lord Poulett is particularly anxious that it be known that he is not the nobleman referred to in the inquest on Ben Land and that he did not kill Cock Robin. I notice that his horse, the Lamb, has been winning very easily in Germany. It is reported that the foot and mouth disease has broken out in some of the racing stables at Newmarket. The symptoms are peeling of the lips, swelling of the legs, and cracked heels. Several cases have occurred also at Danebury, Hoghton Down, and in Alec Taylor's stable, and it is said that Cantiniere is amiss, suffering from this epidemic. Lexington, the great American stallion, is not dead, but one of his best sons, Kingfisher, has broken down. Lexington ran his four miles in 7 minutes 19½ seconds.

THE STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY'S HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are few benevolent institutions in Bombay so unostentatious in its operations, and yet so productive of good results to those for whom it is specially established, as the "Strangers' Friend Society's Home."

For years past it has provided a respectable temporary refuge for thousands of Europeans who have been unfortunately thrown out of employment, whilst it has afforded an asylum to many who, otherwise, had no alternative between the workhouse or the jail.

Depending entirely upon the voluntary contributions of a limited circle of the inhabitants of the presidency, it is surprising that, without any extraneous effort, it has been able to achieve so vast an amount of good as it has accomplished.

During this last month a great reduction in the number of inmates has taken place. At its commencement there were sixty men in the "Home." Since then, some have been fortunate enough to obtain employment; but now that the period of residence, is limited to one month, many must necessarily be compelled to leave at the expiration of that time, and I leave you and the public to judge what will be the inevitable result when so many men are cast upon the streets to starve, to beg, or—*worse*.

Although the claims of such an institution on Government are as indisputable as they are urgent, for months past, all aid, similar to that formerly given, has been withheld. Now, that such a crisis has arrived, it is hoped that Government will see the necessity of acting with promptitude, and affording such assistance as will enable the committee to carry on the philanthropic work which has already proved so beneficial to so large a number and deserving class of the people, rather than be the cause of turning respectable men adrift in the manner above indicated.

Certainly, there is the workhouse within the jail precincts for vagrants and loafers, but no honest, sober man would peril his character, by running the risk of becoming an inmate of that criminal asylum if he could possibly avoid it.

Let me therefore, Mr. Editor, solicit your sympathy and support in behalf of this deserving institution, which has been the means of rescuing many a one from social degradation and has enabled many an honest working man to regain a respectable position in life.

Bombay, 23rd September. VERITAS.

HOW PARIAHS CONTRIVE TO GET A MEAL.—The *Cochin Argus* tells us of the way in which a hungry pariah tried to get a meal. He saw a fat bullock belonging to a rich neighbour, and he longed to be tasting it. So he concealed some poison in a handful of grass, which he gave to the young bullock, whilst it was innocently grazing under the care of a cowherd. The very next morning he went to the owner's house to see if the bullock was dead, hoping to be permitted as usual to use it for food. The pariah was however found out in this instance and brought before a magistrate, to whom he confessed his crime. We believe this instance is not a solitary one. The crime is often committed just for the sake of the flesh and skin. Some years ago if a horse was sent from an up-country station, and had to pass through Nellore, it was almost sure to be made away with by the chucklers.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

After a break of several days and intense heat, we had a fine fall of rain on Sunday morning, and a second and more enlarged edition of it fell in the evening. The weather is still cloudy, and there is slight drizzling, which will be most beneficial to the crops. Such copious and seasonable showers of rain have not been known for upwards of ten years in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. The quantity guaged was about three inches.

The Political Assistant in charge of the Northern District has not succeeded in his efforts to capture the prisoners who lately escaped from the Wudwan Jail; so in despair he has furnished a descriptive-roll of the prisoners, and offered rew ards ranging from Rs. 50 to to Rs. 200, for their capture. From this roll, it would appear that the number of prisoners who have escaped is twenty, of which four stood charged with dacoity with murder, five with dacoity, and the remainder with robbery and receiving stolen property. A reward of Rs. 50 is offered for the capture of each of the murderers, while Rs. 200 each is held out for the dacoits; which naturally leads to the supposition that in the Political Department dacoity is a more heinous offence than murder. Sixteen of the twenty are said to belong to the Kolee caste, and several of them are inhabitants of the Veerungaum talooka; so that Kattyawar appears more sinned against than sinning, and there is evidently more need of police force elsewhere, than in this much-maligned province.

Speaking of the police, I may again say that I think your correspondent "Oomedwar's" suggestions in regard to burdening the cost of the maintenance of the police force on such talookdars within whose jurisdictions dacoities and robberies may be committed, are utterly absurd and unwarrantable in accordance with treaties.

Even so late as 1866, Colonel Keatinge, then Political Agent, would appear to have vested all the chiefs with full powers in regard to offences committed within their respective jurisdictions. This is what he intimated in a circular dated 17th August 1866:—"The Political Agent intimates that the late Resolution of Government, and the notification consequent thereon, published in the *Kattywar Political Ageney Gazette* of 14th June 1866, supersede any former orders of this agency, by which chiefs below the first class were prohibited from entertaining complaints against the subjects of other talookas. Chiefs may investigate all offences committed within their boundaries, so long as they conform to the limits of jurisdiction laid down in the notification above alluded to." As the chiefs therefore of the various grades hold and exercise powers recognized by the Government, it is the height of folly to presume to say that the talookdars should be required to accept arrangements which cannot under any circumstances be forced upon them without there being an unjustifiable breach of faith.

NASSICK, 20TH SEPTEMBER.

In the Nassick districts we have within the last eighteen months had three changes in the appointment of the Assistant Collector, and now it is said that a fourth is impending. What battledore and shuttlecock play is this? Apart from the good to the country at large, which effects proper conservancy the revenues of the department must surely suffer from the bad administration these constant changes imply. As Disraeli says, we put too much faith in systems and look too little to men.

You have frequently given the subject of railway feeders your attentions but I don't think the question has received the full attention it deserves. It would be worth the while of some James Gordon Bennett to send a special along every line in the presidency and relieve, not Livingstones but dead blocks from which the country is everywhere suffering. Geographical and economical discoveries *ad lib.* await him on every side, and the gratification of exposing the slavery to system would be his. Now this station is five miles away from the line, and a feeder would in two or three years develop a traffic of sixteen thousand tons to sixty; facilities are all that are wanted. And yet what do we see? Instead of the prospect of a feeder, be it a light railway or a train, we are to be deprived of even the small convenience that a carting agency affords. All the European residents and forty or so native merchants appealed to the Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway against the discontinuance, but their appeal was only noticed in one way — viz., an advertisement in your columns fixing the date on and after which the agency would be discontinued! People say that this is "railway manners," but I scarcely think that Messrs. LeMesurier and Conder intended such disrespect to the very influential representation that was made to them. What does the want of a carting agency mean? It means a walk for every petty trader a distance of five miles and back, and the loss of a whole day in getting the smallest parcel booked and transmitted, and the consequent disgust and distrust it means a necessity (*le mot d'enigme*) for interesting booking and luggage clerks in the early despatch of business, and is consequently a pecuniary bar to the railway being used, excepting as a *dernier resort* for the conveyance of goods for a short distance in a district. The sooner perhaps that all railways become state property the better, when official representations on these heads will meet with more notice than they now seem to command.

On dit, Lord Northbrook intends visiting Nassik for the purpose of judging for himself of the correctness of Mr. George Campbell's descriptions of the place and climate. The character of the climate has been in no way overrated, and if the future residence of the Viceroy depends on this fact alone, there is no question about the future of Nassik. Will no capitalists take the hint and commence building *at once?*

ORIGINAL POETRY.

A MATTER-OF-FACT BARGAIN.

[SUGGESTED BY THE POEM "A BARGAIN," IN "MAY-DAY."]

"And if we two should agree to wed
How shall we live?" said she.
"I've a salary clear of three hundred a year,
Which is ample for you and me;

"And I can give you love for love,
And truth for truth," said he:
"These are nice in there way—but I fear they don't pay"—
Said that practical young Ladye.

"That sort of thing's all very well," she said,
"And pretty and that,—but still
All your 'truths' and your 'loves' wouldn't find me in gloves
Far less settle my milliner's bill."

"Nay, I can't give much more than affection true
And the love of a life," said he;
"My child," said she, "that's all fiddle-de-dee!
In this nineteenth centurie.

"Young ladies 'about to marry' require
Rather more than you have to give;
And I very much fear, on three hundred a year
We should find it right hard to live.

"Can you give me a house in the West West End
An 'Establishment' all complete—
A *ménage* don't you know *tout à fait comme it faut*
In an 'Upper Ten'—tenanted street?

"A maid, and also a little foot page
Of course I must have," said she,
"And Jeameses so tall, to lounge in the hall,
In powder and gay liverie.

"Can I have my tick with Howell and James
For trinkets and *bijouterie?*
And a 'running account' up to any amount
With Lewis and Allenbie?

"Can you stand me in buttony loves of gloves
From Houbigant's *ganterie?*
Can I get what I please from Madame Elise
In the way of millinerie?

"Can you give me a box at either 'House,'
A carriage, and eke a 'gee'
To ride in the Row?" "Well, frankly—No!
I'll be hanged if I can!" said he.

"I must have besides a 'settlement' fair
And heaps of 'pin monie,'
Continental trips and occasional 'tips;'"
"The devil you must!" thought he.

"The woman I marry must needs be more poor
Than you seem inclined to be—
So I'm rather afraid," he sadly said,
"We had better part companie."

He took her dainty hand in his,
And "good morning mam'selle," said he;
Then she looked in his face with but little grace,
And addressed him snubbingly,

"You're awfully young for your age," she said,
"Which is far from the case with me,—
I'm long past the hot age when 'Love in a Cottage'
Seems the height of felicitie.

"Enter Poverty—Exit Love," she said,
"Is a wise old saw, and a true;
And you'll find so some day!" said that Ladye gay,
"So now fair Sir—adieu!"

* * * * * * * *

Well,—she's married now, and happy I hope
(After all, why shouldn't she be?)
To a millionaire—lives in Belgrave Square
And has money galore, and he?—

He was dreadfully cut up at first of course,
And sighed for a month or so;
Now he's got rather stout, and I've but little doubt
That he's nearly got over the blow.

P. B.

BOMBAY.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were thirty-four European vagrants in the Government Workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—A Borah lad by name Ismael Vullybhoy took a dose of opium on Saturday with a view to commit suicide. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS of this year were dissolved yesterday. The case against Hurrichund Gunput, an employé of the G. I. P. Railway, has been traversed to the next sessions.

SUICIDE.—On Sunday an inquest was held at the New Hunuman Lane on the body of a man named Amber Oolat. The jury found that the man had committed suicide by drowning himself in a well.

EFFECTS OF EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled on Saturday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of one Balloo Ramjee. The jury came to the conclusion that the man died from excessive drinking.

A PICKPOCKET.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced a man named Balloo Mahomed to six months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a handkerchief containing two rupees from the pocket of one Luxmon Bhow.

THE JUMBOOSUR MAHAJAN CASE.—Mr. Pratt, the Assistant Magistrate of Broach, was engaged last week in the investigation of the case in which the police of Jumboosur has preferred various charges against the Mahajun of that place.

TWO HINDOO BROTHERS BITTEN BY A MAD DOG.—On Sunday, two Hindoo brothers, Pandoo Soonoo and Sewram Soonoo, were bitten by a mad dog at Mahaluxmee. The dog was killed on the spot, and the men were conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A NOTED THIEF.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court a Mahomedan named Husson Ally, a noted thief, was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to six months' hard labour on a charge of stealing a brass water-cock, belonging to one Abdool Russool.

THEFT.—A Maratha named Tookaram Vittoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a pair of silver armlets, &c., of the aggregate value of Rs. 41, belonging to one Ballajee Raghoo, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

VAGRANCY ACT.—John Fairweather, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. He was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

ASSAULT BY A SHIP CAPTAIN ON HIS MEN.—Captain Bryne, of the ship Bavelau, yesterday appeared before the Senior Magistrate to answer three different charges of assault preferred against him by William Russell, William Stutzen, and Peter Johnson, seamen. He was fined Rs. 20 for each offence.

CHOLERA.—Seven cases of cholera were reported to have occurred on Saturday and Sunday—two at Bholeshwur, one at Nagdevi Street, one at Waree Bunder, one at Chinch Bunder, one at Malabar Hill, and one at Punchayet Wady. The cases at Bholeshwur and Punchayet Wady were fatal.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Mussulman named Abdoola Mahomed was charged with misapplying, in breach of trust, a silver watch, the property of one Soorkia Babajee. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 299 prisoners in the House of Correction, Byculla, yesterday. Of these, 51 were under sentences from the High Court, 217 from the magistrates of police, 29 from military courts martial, and 2 from naval courts martial. 212 were natives, and the remaining 87 were Europeans.

BURGLARY.—Mr. Houghton, manager of the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Co.'s Mills, and residing on the Parell Tank Road, reported to the executive police on Sunday that some thieves had entered his bungalow on the previous night and stolen four small penknives, three spoons, &c. Inquiries are being made by the police into the matter.

CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST BOATMEN.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Shaik Russool and seven other boatmen were charged with stealing a quantity of wood, the property of Messrs. Bates and Co. One of the prisoners was acquitted, while the rest were convicted, and each sentenced to a week's rigorous imprisonment.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at the Apollo Bunder on the body of one Manuel Lobo, who was found lying dead in the basin near the Saluting Battery. The jury upon the evidence found that the man's death was caused by his having, whilst drunk, accidentally fallen over the head of the basin at the Apollo Bunder, whereby he was drowned.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Maratha named Gungajee Kondajee, a suspicious character, was charged with having in his possession twenty-two seers of brass reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE KERWADA WIDOW MARRIAGE.—The couple whose marriage was celebrated at Ahmedabad in the course of last month, Baee Jewcore and Mr. Lallubhoy, arrived in Bombay last week, and have temporarily put up in the house of Mr. Madheodas, who some time ago married a widow of his caste. The other day a dinner party was given to the couple by Mr. Thackersey Dewjee, the father of Mr. Mooljee Thackersey, at which there were nearly thirty Hindoo reformers present.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—At the Small Causes Court yesterday, before Mr. O'Leary, a case was called for hearing in which Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. were plaintiffs and Messrs. Khimjee Heerjee & Co. were defendants. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 698, being the value of cotton received by defendants and short-delivered to plaintiffs. Mr. Chalk appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs, and Mr. Shapoorjee for the defendants. The case was partly gone into, when the plaintiffs' advocate elected a nonsuit. Plaintiffs were accordingly nonsuited, and the defendants' advocate's costs, Rs. 34, certified.

DARING DACOITIES IN AKOLA—FOUR SOWCARS' NOSES CUT OFF!—We noticed a few months ago that some ten or twelve dacoits were apprehended for looting a sowcar in the Egutpoora talooka. The police recovered the whole of the property, and Judge Daniell at the last Sessions sentenced these fellows some to seven and others to five years' rigorous imprisonment. In the Sessions Court they denied their guilt, and said that it was owing to police zoolum that they were before the Court. The Judge very properly complimented the police for the energy and zeal displayed by them. While writing the above, we are astonished to learn that some coolies visited a village in the Akola talooka (Nugger zilla) near Egutpoora, plundered four sowcars, destroyed the property, and burnt the houses. Not satisfied with this they have cut off the noses of the sowcars. We hope the police under Major Scott and Daniell will soon bring these guilty parties to justice, and that they will not be let off so lightly as the last gang.

MR. ANSTEY'S ILLNESS.—At the Criminal Sessions yesterday the case of Hurrychund Gunput, who had been tried with Nowrojee Dadabhoy on criminal charges preferred by the G. I. P. Railway Co., was to have come on, the jury on the last occasion only agreeing on a verdict as regards Nowrojee Dadabhoy, whom they found guilty. Mr. Starling, who, with Mr. Anstey, appeared for the prisoner, applied that the case might be postponed till the next Sessions on account of Mr Anstey being seriously ill. The prisoner was anxious that his defence should be conducted by Mr. Anstey. His Lordship said he regretted to hear of Mr. Anstey's illness, and that unless the prosecution were apprehensive that the evidence in the case would suffer in any way by a postponement, he would accede to the application made. Mr. Marriott for the prosecution said he regretted to hear of Mr. Anstey's illness, and that as he had no instructions he would leave the matter in the hands of the Court. After a little further discussion, the case was traversed to the next Sessions, and the special jury informed that their services would be no further required.

THE EXECUTION.

KHUNDOO WITTOO, who has been condemned to death for the murder of Bhagoo, woman, will be hanged, in front of the County Jail, on Saturday morning, the 12th prox.

THE BREAK ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

WE have no further information regarding the break on the G. I. P. Railway near Doodnee, but we have ascertained that the mails from Madras, which would in ordinary course have been delivered on Saturday, arrived here last night.

HIGH COURT.—24TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

427-72—Leathes and Crawford—Bulwuntrao Ganesh v. Witholia Pandoorung and others—Jefferson and Payne.
714-71—Jefferson and Payne—Jadowjee Cumulsey v. Hiramund Setaram—No appearance.
451-72—Thacker and Chalk—Goculdass Gopaldass v. Poorunmull Chimniram—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

551-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Mooleh und Dowla and others v. Mahomed Khan, &c.,—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
90-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Cogstna Carmee and others v. Damodhur Pandoorung—Dallas and Lynch.
784-71—Dallas and Lynch—Kesowjee Toolsidass and others v. Soloman Volkart and another—Jefferson and Payne.
785-71—Khunderao—Suroop Huckma and others v. Narayen Raghoba and others—Hope.
787-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Peter Ewart and others v. Soorjee Thakersey and another—Tyabjee.
790-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Byramjee Bejonjee and another v. Dhunbai, widow—No appearance.
794-71—Jefferson and Payne—Gordhundass Khimjee v. Madhowdass Ghella and others—Tyabjee.
796-71—Tyabjee—Hissamoodin bin Shaik, &c. v. Joosub Ahmed and others—Thacker and Chalk; Rimington, Hore, and Langley; and Leathes and Crawford.
798-71—Shamrao, P.—Sudanund Shreecrustna v. Nurotum Ejuram—Khunderao M.
813-71—Tyabjee—Abdool Currim and another v. Hajee Alli Jeva and another—Dallas and Lynch.
817-71—Jefferson and Payne—Tricumjee Premjee v. Bai Ladcore, widow—Shamrao P.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

SHORT CAUSES.

773-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Nurseydass Jetram v. Sungapa bin Sewmoorty and others—Garud.
419-72—Thacker and Chalk—Henry Willes Graham v. Tyabjee Dawoodkhan and others—No appearance.
464-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—William Ramsden Price and another v. Doongersey Gopejee—No appearance.
466-72—In person—Cumroodin Tyabjee v. Radhabai, widow, and another—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

670-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Thacker Girdhur Jadowjee v. Bai Ruttonjee widow—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Part heard.
429-69—Dallas and Lynch—Hassum Mahomed v. Ahmed Mahomed, &c.—Khunderao M.
610-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Tricumjee Veljee v. Ruttonsey Damjee and others—Shamrao and Macfarlane and Skipsey.
637-71—Jefferson and Payne—Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee v. Jewa Ramjee—No appearance.
435-71—Dallas and Lynch—Gustave Jean Edward B. and another v. Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Dada—Thacker and Chalk.
448-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Runchordass Jairam v. Dadabhoy Wittoba—Khunderao Morojee.
552-71—Tyabjee—Morarjee Poonja v. Damodhur Madhowjee—Shapurjee and Thakurdass.
781-71—Dallas and Lynch—Virchund Khimchund and another v. Thomas White and others—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
542-70—Jefferson and Payne—Jairaj Peerbhoy and others v. Elden Stewart Cairy and others—Dallas and Lynch.
810-71—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmibai, widow v. Premjee Isur—Garud.
811-71—Garud—Vijbookandas Assaram and another v. Marwaree Mohunlal Jogidas—Shapurjee and Thakurdass.
812-72—Keir, Prescot, and Winter—William Reierson Arbuthnot and others v. Visram Ebrahim and another—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SHORT CAUSES.

379-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Raghowjee Hemraj v. Cursetjee Jamsetjee B.—No appearance.
454-72—P. Dinshaw—Janardhun Gopal v. John De Cruz—No appearance.
463-72—Mody—Fazul Mahomed v. Cawasjee Ruttonjee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

Matter for hearing and final disposal.

In the matter of Bombay and Kattywar Financial Association—Aga Alli Akbar, contributory. Hajee Abboo Bebance, claimant.

For hearing of Petition under Act 28 of 1866.

Dallas and Lynch—Jeronimo deAzavido and another v. petitioner
9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Soogurchund Sewdass and another v. Heralall Shigramjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
65-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Comalsey Premjee v. Tulsee Lockchund Manockchund—Jefferson and Payne.
104-71—Tyabjee—Vithul Mooljee and another v. Govindrao Hirjee and others—Leathes and Crawford.
407-72—Dr. Dallas for pauper, Suttaybhamabai, widow, v. Bai Namoon, widow.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SCHOONER MAHI, 110 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Tuticorin with a general cargo.

THE SHIP BALKAMAH, 1377 tons, Captain J. Richardson, will sail to-day in ballast for Calcutta.

THE SHIP MORNING LIGHT, from Bombay to Liverpool, was spoken in lat. 54·41 S., long 83·34 E., by the ship Rajah, arrived at Calcutta.

THE SCHOONER FLOR DE MAR, 51 tons, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Mozambique (August 25) with a general cargo and three natives and six children as deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. PATNA, 1132 tons, Captain G. Beyts, arrived yesterday from the Malabar Coast and Calcutta (August 24th) with the following cargo:—From Calcutta—3,503 bags sugar, 4 packages sundries, 1,433 bags rice, 18 packages furniture, 653 bags cullee, and 13 coils rope. From Coconada—32 packages cigar, 326 bags coriander, 10 bags gram, 40 bales pepper root, and 8 packages sundries. From Madras—59 barrels oil, 1,050 pieces sandalwood, and 4 packages sundries. From Negapatam—3 cases cigars. From Galle—171 cases tea. From Tuticorin—4 packages wearing apparel. From Cochin—340 bundles coir and 47 b

Mr. Payne said he should get official translations afterwards.

Ibjee Visram, a dealer in cotton, said he had a daughter named Ruttonvahoo, the widow of Runchordass Meghjee. She resides in her own house in Mody Khana. Runchordas died on the 16th December 1870. The bungalow in which Ruttonvahoo resides is the largest in Mody Khana, and she has inherited large portions of her husband's estate, which was of great value. She drives about in a green brougham and a white horse. Her father-in-law, Meghjee Premjee, his son Purshotum Meghjee, and his nephew Damjee Jadhowjee, also live in the same house. Ruttonvahoo went to Walkeshwur about a fortnight ago. She has in her employ a cook named Gungavahoo, who always accompanies her on her visits ("dirshun") to the Maharaj. (The libellous articles are read to witness.) He had not the least doubt in his mind that the person alluded to in the articles by the name Rutton was his daughter, nor that the person spoken of as Dama and Damjee in the articles was Damjee Jadhowjee. He (Damjee) had been living in that house from his infancy, and had been brought up by the late Runchord as his son.

Mr. Payne refers to two native words in the articles, which mean adultery.

Mr. Chalk argued that the meaning of the passage was, "if a widow commits adultery," then so and so. It was a hypothetical case.

Mr. Payne said it should be left to a jury to say whether, taking all the words together, taking the insuendoes and indirect slur, &c., it was or was not a libel. Nothing could be plainer than the meaning of the writer. It might be a negative libel and indirect inuendo, but it was no less a libel nevertheless.

Mr. Payne wanted to ask witness—"Has your daughter been guilty of any conduct which justifies the application of the imputations to her."

Mr. Chalk objected to the question being put in connection with the passages in the articles, which implied a hypothetical case, and had not been correctly translated.

The Magistrate said it was a delicate question Mr. Chalk had raised, and he would, therefore, suggest that an official translation of the passages either by Mr. Flynn or Mr. Balajee Pandurang should be obtained.

Witness being asked the question in general terms, said there was not the least foundation for applying the term adultery to his daughter; the statement was wholy false.

Witness to Mr. Chalk.—Exhibit C has on it a representation like my daughter's bungalow in Mody Khana. I first heard of this libel about a month ago. I read the *Bhoot* newspaper sometimes. It is not a very agreeable thing to complain of such articles, but when defendant persisted in publishing a series of such articles, I found myself compelled to notice them. I, complained to my solicitor and his clerk, Mr. Bhoyshunker, and I shewed them the issue of the *Bhoot* newspaper. I don't know that it is a special advocate of widow re-marriage; it has had some articles on the subject. I am not in the habit of reading the paper, which I saw on its being brought specially to my notice. It is the belief among the Bhattias that if one bathe in the tank at Walkeshwur, his sins would be washed away. It is considered a duty among us to visit the Maharaj's house. There was a fair at Walkeshwur about a fortnight ago, and Ruttonbaee went there; a great many Bhattias and their families went there.

Mr. Chalk wanted to ask witness the question "whether the use of the words brother and sister does not to your mind exclude the notion of adultery between the persons."

Mr. Payne objected to the question.

The Magistrate took a note of the question, but did not allow it to be put.

Witness to Mr. Chalk—Ruttonbaee presented a horse to Chimunjee Maharaj about a month ago.

After the examination of the witness was over, Mr. Chalk offered to make a proposition in connection with the case.

Mr. Payne said he should object to any proposition after the line of cross-examination, which, he must say, was no less infamous than the articles themselves.

The case was then about to be adjourned, upon which Mr. Payne applied that the defendant should be required to find bail for his future appearance. This was a libel of an infamous character. A charge of unchastity against a Hindoo widow had not only an injurious effect upon her moral character, but it might have a penal effect, for she was liable to be deprived of her interest in her husband's estate. The libel had been published either from sordid or malicious motives. His Worship might gather from the translated passages that the defendant was actuated by sordid motives in this instance; it was evident he had done it for money. He had no property whatever in Bombay; and the learned gentleman had no doubt that when he saw the law coming down upon him as it had come, his Worship would not see him again before him. The public Press was no doubt of the greatest benefit to the community; but the law in no case allowed the publication of unfounded imputations against individuals which are made from sordid or malicious motives. Mr. Payne therefore asked that the defendant should be required to find bail for his appearance.

Mr. Chalk opposed the application. The complainant took no notice of the alleged defamation for a long period; and after some two months' neglect, the first step she took was to apply for a warrant against the defendant, which application was rejected by his Worship. The present application was of a piece with the application for a warrant; and the learned gentleman trusted it would meet with a similar fate. He rebutted the insinuation that his client would go away from Bombay.

Mr. Payne said as to his client taking no action for a long time, that the last article appeared on the 15th inst., and that no unnecessary delay had been allowed to occur.

The Magistrate—It would be quite sufficient if the defendant enters into his own recognisance for Rs. 2,000.

The case was then adjourned for a week.

THE "SHEEVUSTH ZATHRA AT TRIMBUCK.

A correspondent writes from Nassick on the 20th inst:—

THE "Sheevusth" Zathra at Trimbuck commenced on the 14th September. The village of Trimbuck is considered a most sacred place among the natives, and although it being such and twenty miles from Nassick it is nearly at all times in a most filthy state: to quote the words of a visitor and an able writer in the *Native Opinion*—"Children openly soil the both sides of the high road as also a rivulet between the two row of houses in broad day without the Commissioners (natives) doing anything," &c. "Some of the *Kundas* with the sacred water in them, rather to be shunned than worshipped"—not only children but adults commit nuisance openly, and the "rivulet" is the feeder of the holy Godavery river. On the great day there were about 10,000 persons present. Saddoos with their large assembled mob thronged to the Kooshawarth," holy tank, (but it contained filthy water). The bands of Saddoos came into the village with silk and gold cloth banners, drums on horses and camels, and trumpeters blowing their silver trumpets. There were three, bands, and they had mace bearers with them (and these the natives call beggars). After bathing they proceeded to the temple of Trimbukeshwar and, having worshipped, left for their huts, or shall we say haunts. A new sect called "Neermulls" were, although allowed daily to worship in the temple, not allowed to enter this day, the Brahmins lock the door and went off, and the Neermulls, although feeling humiliated, worshipped from outside, as the Gentiles of old did, and left. The Brahmins had an object; they wished to fleece this new sect of some thousands; and this not being given, hence the obstacle. Three sects of Saddoos, we are told, would not come out because they were not allowed to march (by order of the magistrate and police, in fact by superior orders) naked in the streets, and we are astonished to hear that the native women perched themselves in the windows to see, as they said, the images of gods!!! The Hindoos one and all are higly indignant at the order, and intend sending an appeal to the Supreme Government. I hope the worthy Collector of the place will remain firm in his resolve. Lest we forget, we may add, that the full power magistrate who was on the spot, hearing that a riot was expected from the exclusion of the Neermulls, had the ringleaders of the Brahmins and Neermulls heavily bound down to keep the peace. This wise step adopted by Mr. Mackenzie, C. S., and F. P. M., was not pleasing to the Hindoos. Mr. Mackenzie was ably assisted by the energetic Superintendent of Police, Major Stanley Scott. Another reason why the gathering was not large was owing to Mr. Erskine's having sent intimation that cholera of a bad type was present in the zilla.

I must not forget to say that the greatest day of "Sheevusth" at Trimbuck is over, the whole of the arrangements under the orders of the worthy Collector, Mr. Erskine, were carried out by Major Scott of the Police, and Mr. Mackenzie C. S., the F. P. M. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on these officers. Dr. Burn, too, was on the spot for a short time, Government having sent native medical assistance with medical comforts.

It is a real blessing to know that for the first ten days of Sheevusth there has been *no* cholera and *no* crime.

Another correspondent writes—

Some one has somewhere said that the world in the eye of a philosopher is like a large madhouse. I am not a philosopher, and possess only a very circumscribed field of observation, but I have somehow arrived at the same conclusion. A large fair is now being held at Trimbuck, and the lunacy which leads thousands to travel long distances at this inclement season in order that they may have a dip in a filthy pool in such an obscure unclean village as Trimbuck, can only be accounted for by attributing it to the morbid perversion of the feelings that flesh seems heir to. The fair takes place once in every 4,332 days (nearly twelve years) —the period of the sidereal revolution of Jupiter round the sun—and commences on the entry of that zodiacal planet into the sign of *Leo*. Why Jupiter and why Leo? Jupiter because he is the biggest of the planets, and Leo because he is the grandest of the signs, I suppose. I asked a Brahmin who ought to know, and he answered:— "*Kuch sabab nahi.*" Some madman in days long ago doubtless liked the idea, and the sheeplike tendency of his descendants or followers perpetuates the liking. Bairagis, Gosavis, and such like daft folk, mustered strong (10,000, it is said) on the 13th and 14th instant, and puja was duly performed. One great fancy performance usual on the occasion of this gathering was omitted from the programme by order of the Sirkar, viz., a procession and dance of all the Gosavis of the Nirbani and Niranjani following, arrayed in the costume our first parents were said to have been attired in before they entered upon that act of moral insanity the effects of which these poor Gosavis and the rest of humanity are inheritors.

> "Remember what I warn thee shun to taste,
> And shun the bitter consequence" * * *

Perhaps the exhibition is only the memory of happy days that should have been ours, but whatever the "object and reason," the Sirkar has willed that it shal not be, and the firmness of the ruling power in this district has as yet prevented its taking place. Major Scott with a body of police and Mr. Mackenzie, a F. P. magistrate, "abode" at Trimbuck at some inconvenience to themselves during the first three or four days, and their presence contributed to the due maintenance of order. Angry protestations, not a few, against this act of *dharamviridh* were made, and a petition, I learn, has gone on to Government on the subject, the petitioners in the meanwhile threatening that if a favourable reply is not sent them in fifteen days, they will burn all they have on the spot, and leave for ever poor Trimbuck and the source of the sacred Ganga, loaded with a curse from which even the mighty power of Jupiter can never free it. Now, should not the rulers of this deranged mass go a step further and put an end at once to that phase of amentia or dementia, whichever you like, termed Gosavi and Bhairagi. Education of course yearly lessens the evil; but is not some shorter method needed? Should not our kings become philosophers and treat this world of Hindustan as a madhouse? The five *akaras* or head centres were, including the two above mentioned, the Juna Udasis, the Nowa Udasis, who danced before the gods, and the Nirmalas, or spotless saints, of the Sikh caste. Many of the latter are fine noble-looking men with magnificent beards, and I have little doubt that if Dr. Bhau Daji or some other *savant* had come up, he would have been enlightened by them upon many points of archæological interest. Devotees of another kind also visited Trimback, and these were no less than Mr. Souter's friends the Bamptas, who gave the Bombay police some trouble last year. For some days, however, the only evidences of their doings—and these were sad enough—were the lacerated and bleeding noses and ears of women and children, from whom these fiendish brutes tore gold and silver ornaments. One was at last caught red-handed; and fifty lashes administered within half an hour of the perpetration of the crime by a lusty policeman rewarded the culprit for all his anxiety and trouble. *Transeat in exemplum.*

TAMPERING WITH A LETTER AND CONTENTS.

MR. GEORGE HYNES, Assistant Post Master of Bombay, yesterday appeared in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. John Connon, Senior Magistrate, and laid an information against a Brahmin by name Ramchunder Gungadhur, employed in the Post Office as a railway sorter, whom he charged with tampering with a letter containing two Government currency notes for Rs. 100 each.

Mr. George Hynes said—I am Assistant Post Master, Bombay. A Brahmin of the name of Ramchunder Gungadhur is employed in the office as a railway sorter, and he was in the Railway Post Office carriage on duty on Friday last, the 20th inst. I have received information from Mr. Edward Walker, of the firm of Messrs. Lyon and Co., merchants in Bombay, that a letter containing two Government currency notes for Rs. 100 each, was posted by the firm's hamal at 2 o'clock on that day. The letter was addressed to Edward Lord, Esq., Poona, and was posted in the Railway carriage letter-box by the hamal, Dootramsing. The letter had not reached Poona up to 9 o'clock this morning, and I have reason to believe that the said Ramchunder Gungadhur has tampered with the letter and contents, and beg that a warrant may issue to search his house at New Hanuman Lane.

The Magistrate granted the application as prayed for.

A DISPUTE BETWEEN PARTNERS.

DADABHOY JEMSETJEE & CO., VS. SORABJEE NESSERWANJEE & CO.

In the above suit, Mr. Justice Gibbs delivered judgment on the 2nd inst. Mr. Marriott and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. G. J. Mody, appeared for the plaintiffs. The Hon. Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakordass, appeared for the defendants.

MR. JUSTICE GIBBS said—This is an action brought to recover Rs. 4,646-9-10 with interest, on account of a contract, dated 12th October 1869, passed between the parties, whereby the plaintiffs agree to supply the defendants with certain stone from quarries at Balapoor in the Central Provinces, and for which stone the full payment was not made. There are four persons sued as partners in the firm of Sorabjee Nesserwanjee & Co., two of whom, Meerwanjee Manockjee and Sorabjee Framjee, put in a joint written statement denying that they are partners and alleging they were only servants to the firm; and the other two, Dinshaw Ardaseer Davur and Sorabjee Nesserwanjee, each put in separate written statements denying that they were indebted to the plaintiffs under the contract. The issues raised were:—1. Whether defendant, Sorabjee Nesserwanjee and Dinshaw Ardaseer Davur were both or either of them partners in the firm of Sorabjee Nesserwanjee & Co.; 2. Whether defendants Meerwanjee Manockjee and Sorabjee Framjee Moody were both or either of them partners in the firm of Sorabjee Nesserwanjee & Co.; 3. Whether the plaintiffs are entitled to recover the sum claimed in the plaint or any part thereof. The real matter in dispute is whether the defendants, Meerwanjee Manockjee and Sorajee Framjee were partners or not, and to this issue the evidence has been directed. Dinshaw Ardaseer Davur produced two documents purporting to be agreements of partnership between (1) Meerwanjee Manockjee and (2) Sorabjee Framjee in the firm of Sorabjee Nesserwanjee & Co., and the counterparts of these have been put in by those two defendants. The plaintiffs consider these documents prove undeniably that Meerwanjee Manockjee and Sorabjee Framjee were partners, while they themselves point to the documents to show that they were only engaged as servants on monthly salaries and a share in the profits, and their counsel has also set up the provision of Act XV. of 1866, section 2, in their favour. Now, it is necessary to bear in mind that this is not a suit between partners, but a suit brought by third parties against a firm; and what therefore would not be evidence of partnership in an enquiry in a suit brought by Meerwanjee Manockjee and Sorabjee Framjee against Dinshaw Ardaseer Davur and Sorabjee Nesserwanjee, may be good evidence in favour of third persons. I will first notice the exhibit 1 and its counterpart. These are identical, with the simple exception of the names and the changes from singular to plural, with the construction required. That signed by Meerwanjee Manockjee runs thus (His Lordship then read the agreement). Now the principal phrases used in this paper which require prominent notice are as follows:— (1.) "We are to finish this work from the commencement to its completion with each others' advice; should either raise any objection and desire to give up the work, leaving it unfinished, he cannot do so; and no one of the partners can separate from the others." (2.) "You have the authority to sign the bills and draw the monies relating to this partnership (or company)." Meerwanjee Manockjee further states in this paper that his share is "two annas in the rupee of the profit which may accrue after deducting the expenses," and he states:— "On account of my share I have paid Rs. 101. The same are duly entered to the credit of my account in the books of our company." The agreement signed by Sorabjee Framjee is identical with this, save that the share is a one-anna share, and the amount paid on account thereof Rs. 50. Both the agreements stipulate that the money for carrying out the contract is not to be provided by Meerwanjee Manockjee and Sorabjee Framjee, who, however, severally agree to reside at the quarry and manage that portion of the work, for which duties they are each to receive an allowance of Rs. 50 a month, and it is on account of this stipulation the learned Advocate-General argued that Act 16 of 1866, section 2, applied and prevented Meerwanjee Manockjee and Sorabjee Framjee being held as partners. That section runs as follows (His Lordship read section 2), but taking into consideration those parts of the agreement above alluded to and the fact that each of them contributed, though in a small degree, to the capital of the company, I am of opinion that the Act alluded to in no way applies to the present case. Thus much for the exhibits 1 and 2, which in my opinion afford a strong proof of partnership; but in addition to these from the evidence of plaintiff, Dadabhoy Jemsetjee, it appears that Meerwanjee Manockjee and Sorabjee Framjee both acted at the quarry in such a manner as at all events to lead third parties to the conclusion that they were partners, especially Meerwanjee Manockjee, who made frequent entries as to the quantity of stones delivered, to which he signed the firm's name in the usual manner, viz., Sorabjee Nesserwanjee & Co. by the hand of Meerwanjee Manockjee, a method of signing which none but a partner could make. Sorabjee Framjee signed entries of a like nature, but merely by attaching his initials against them in English. It is pretty clear that Dinshaw Ardaseer Davur was the prime mover in taking this contract from Messrs. Charnac, Reid and Mitchell, and that he was to provide the capital, that Sorabjee Nesserwanjee joined simply to give his name to the company, while the practical working at the quarry was to be managed by Meerwanjee Manockjee and Sorabjee Framjee, who from their previous knowledge of such work were best able to attend to that branch of the business. There is also irrespective of the agreements and the fact of Meerwanjee Manockjee having signed for the firm, evidence to the effect that both Manockjee Meerwanjee and Sorabjee Framjee stated to the plaintiff and also to the firm's mehta that they were partners. This evidence I should not have considered of much weight by itself, but coming as it does in conjunction with the agreements, I think it is to be believed. Of course the fact of Dinshaw Ardaseer Davur and Sorabjee Nesserwanjee being now insolvents necessarily induces Meerwanjee Manockjee and Sorabjee Framjee, if possible, to try and escape from the liabilities of the partnership, as at present it would appear they are the only solvent members of the firm, but a review of all the circumstances above alluded to, prevents my coming to any other conclusion than that they were partners in the firm of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee and Co. To the argument that the agreement being only to share in profits does not constitute a partnership, I may allude to the following cases. In giving judgment in Potts v. Eyton (3 C.B. p. 32), Tindal, C. S., says:—"Traders become partners between themselves by a mutual participation of profit and loss, but as to third persons, they are partners if they share the profits of the concern." Cresswell J., in giving judgment in Heyhoe v. Burge (9 C.B. p. 431-458), says:—"It has been decided in so many cases that an agreement between the parties, when jointly interested in the profits of one transaction, constitutes a partnership." At an early part of the trial the name of Mr. Vinay was mentioned as a partner; but from the evidence of Dinshaw Ardaseer Davur it appears that whatever share he had, was a sub-share of that held by Dinshaw Ardaseer Davur himself. It was not therefore necessary to make him party to this suit. There is no denial by them that Sorabjee Nesserwanjee and Dinshaw Ardaseer Davur were partners in the firm. I therefore find the first and second issues in the affirmative, and I refer the third issue to the Commissioner to take the accounts between the parties.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL CONFINEMENT.

B. NARAYEN NAGESH V. NARAYEN BABAJEE KILKUR.

THE above case has given rise to considerable interest in Poona and its neighbourhood, and was referred to the High Court. About a fortnight ago, the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball delivered the following judgment in the case:—

The proceedings in this case have been referred by the Session Judge of Poona for the orders of the High Court under section 434 C. P. C. I. Narayen Babajee, head constable of the 4th class; 2. Gyann bin Ramjee, head constable 2nd class; and 3. Nunnuh Khan, chief constable, all belonging to the Poona police force, were charged before Dr. Fraser M. F. P. under sections 220 and 348 J. P. C. with maliciously committing the complainant Narayan Nagesh Bidkur to confinement, knowing that in so doing they were acting contrary to law and with wrongfully confining the said complainant for the purpose of extorting from him confession or information which might lead to the detection of an offence. The whole of the circumstances of the case are fully set forth in the proceedings of the Courts below, and it is unnecessary to recapitulate them here further than to state that the magistrates finding there was not sufficient grounds for committing the accused to take their trial before the Court of Session, discharged them under section 225 C. P. C., whereupon the complainant petitioned the Court of Session under section 435 C. P. C., and the Session Judge, Mr. Pinhey, directed the magistrate to commit the accused for trial under the heads of charge above referred to, on the ground that "Bidkur was arrested by the accused Nos. 1 and 2 and committed to custody in the farraskhana on the anonymous petition above described alone, and I have no hesitation in saying, as at present advised (proceeds Mr. Pinhey), that this act or these acts of the accused Nos. 1 and 2 were wholly illegal and improper, as the anonymous petition was not a reasonable complaint "and did not disclose a reasonable suspicion against Bidkur within the meaning of section 100 C. P. C., and with respect to accused No. 3 Mr. Pinhey continues:—"He is the superior officer of accused Nos. 1 and 2 and therefore unless and until he shows that he was ignorant of the circumstances under which Bidkur was arrested, he is responsible for the illegal confinement of Bidkur from the time that he saw Bidkur in the farraskhana and took him into the separate room to be questioned. Immediately he discovered that Bidkur had been illegally arrested and placed in wrongful confimement by the accused Nos. 1 and 2, he was bound to release him. Instead of doing this he suffered Bidkur to remain (as Bidkur says starving) for twenty-three or twenty-four hours until he was released by the inspector, Mr. Trenn. In accordance with the Session Judge's direction the accused were committed to the court of session and the trial which took place before Mr. Murphy, Acting Assistant Judge of Poona, resulted in the acquittal of the accused. Mr. Murphy found the ill-treatment complained of not proved. With reference to accused Nos. 1 and 2 he remarks:— "Before I can convict Narayen and Gyann I must be satisfied that they knew that in arresting complainant and subsequently confining him they were acting contrary to law, or in other words that they knew no reasonable suspicion existed against him,"—and then he goes on to the effect that this fact is not to his satisfaction established; and with regard to accused No. 3 he says—"It does not appear that accused Nunnehkhan had anything to do with his arrest, and I do not consider that his knowledge of an arrest and confinement which had been ordered, there is no doubt by an authority at the least equal to his own, render him liable under the first (second?) head of the charge." Still dissatisfied the complainant made the application to the Session Judge under section 434 C. P. C., in consequence of which the proceedings now came before the High Court. In handing them up Mr. Pinhey observes:—"I am of opinion that the Assistant Session Judge's finding is wrong in law. The facts proved at the trial are as stated by me in my judgment in the case on the 17th January last." It must be observed, however, that in remarking "the facts proved at the trial are as stated by me in my judgment in the case on the 17th January," Mr. Pinhey has overlooked the very important circumstance that whereas he (Mr. Pinhey) was at that time of opinion that the accused had acted "on the anonymous petition alone," Mr Murphy at the trial found "the grounds there which the accused Narayen and Gyann had to go upon were —1st, the anonymous petition; 2nd, the imperfect information given by complainant as to his place of residence; 3rd, an order from the chief constable or from Mr. Trenn through him, to arrest the complainant and bring him up." In his minute of the 17th January Mr. Pinhey laid particular stress on the absence "of an atom of evidence that the accused received any order for the arrest of Bidkur, and therefore the difference between what he had supposed the facts of the case to be and the real facts are established by evidence in the trial, should have attracted his notice. It is true that the order referred to is not found to be a written order as it has been contended, for the prosecution was essential to render it legal, but the fact that an order existed albeit it would be held to be an illegal order must necessarily have great weight in considering the bearing of section 220, G. P. C., in which knowledge that the act is contrary to law is part of the definition of the offence on the conduct of the accused. The case has been argued before us at considerable length by Mr. Leith in support of the Session Judge's reference and by Mr. Anstey on behalf of the acquitted persons. Mr. Leith's argument put shortly amounts to this—that an illegal arrest is a violation of the criminal law, subjecting the offender to punishment under section 220 of the Penal Code, malice being presumed on proof of the unlawful act. That the accused were not justified in arresting the complainant upon the orders of Mr. Trenn, because that order was not in writing as required by section 140 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and that the circumstances within their own knowledge were not such as to warrant the existence of a reasonable suspicion against complainant upon which alone under section 100 of the Procedure Code the accused could spontaneously have made the arrest. It has been found in clear terms by the Assistant Session Judge that the accused were acting under the orders of their superior, Mr. Trenn, and it is not suggested that they corruptly or (apart from the alleged illegality of their act) maliciously arrested the complainant, or that in making the arrest they actually knew they were acting contrary to law. Indeed it was pressed upon us more than once that only a nominal punishment was desired as a lesson to the police to be more circumspect in future in making arrests. The main point we have then to consider is the construction to be placed upon section 220 of the Penal Code, for on the determination of that depends the question not only of the correctness of the Assistant Session Judge's order, but of our power to review that order. If malice is to be presumed, then, no doubt, this reference is as a matter of law, but if ons the other hand express malice or actual knowledge must be proved, then the finding of the Assistant Session Judge, which is objected to was as a matter of fact. The words of the section, so far as they are applicable to the present case, run thus:—"Whoever being in any office which gives him legal authority * * to keep persons in confinement * * maliciously * * keeps any person in confinement on the exercise of that authority, knowing that in so doing he is acting contrary to law," &c., Mr. Pinhey holds that "malice to be presumed when an unlawful act was clearly committed unless the absence of malice is proved," though in another part of his remarks he observes that he did not of course mean to imply * * that policemen are liable to a prosecution for a criminal offence whenever in the discharge of difficult duties they commit mistakes which well-meaning men may commit without intending to break the law. Indeed it is quite possible that they may commit mistakes for which they would be liable in a civil court and yet would not constitute a criminal offence, but if guilty knowledge is not to be taken as the very essence of an offence against the criminal law, we fail to understand the distinction which exists in the Session Judge's mind between a civil action and criminal prosecution for false imprisonment. In either case—given the unlawful character of the confinement, it would be for the defendant to prove justification or excuse, and failing that the law would imply that he had acted maliciously or with a criminal intent, so that whether his purse or his liberty were in peril, unless the defendant could establish as a matter of fact reasonable and probable cause he would stand condemned as a matter of law of an illegal confinement. Mr. Murphy has ruled that the penal enactment under consideration contemplates some wilful excess of authority—in other words a guilty knowledge superadded to an illegal—act, and in coming to this conclusion we think that he has rightly interpreted the intention of the Legislature. Whether or no that knowledge exists must of course be inferred from the circumstances of each case; but that question is one of fact and not of law, and any finding thereon in a case of acquittal whether right or wrong must be conclusive. In the course of argument the existence of an analogy was much insisted on between the case of a soldier under the English law and that of a policeman under this section 220, and the following passage in Mayne's commentary on the Penal Code, speaking of the soldier, was read out to us:—"His mistake, if he "labours under one, must be a mistake of fact and not a "mistake of law. If he erroneously supposes his superior "officer to be authorised to issue orders which are illegal he "will be guilty, and his mistake can only go in mitigation of "punishment or as a ground for an absolute pardon." No doubt the soldier under the English law is placed in a very hard position, "*a froute precipitium a tergo tupi*," but assuming Mr. Mayne's interpretation generally of the view taken as the framers of the code to be correct, we think with Mr. Murphy that in this particular instance the law has provided that the command of superior authority must be manifestly illegal and will not infer a guilty knowledge. In concluding our remarks on this case we must observe that supposing we had the power to interfere with Mr. Murphy's finding on the evidence, it is to our minds justified by the facts—a point which was not disputed by the learned counsel, who ably argued the case in support of the Session Judge's reference, and we cannot but express our surprize at the persistent course pursued by the complainant against these police subordinates long after their superior, Mr. Trenn, had come forward to claim the whole responsibility of their acts. The second head of the charge depends on the first. We direct the the papers be returned.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A FANATIC AT HYDRABAD, SCINDE, got into the Fort a short time ago, and as he was going up an isolated tower in the centre he kept lustily calling out that he had taken it. Two of the soldiers on guard went up to see what the man was about, when he knocked down the foremost with a loaded stick he had in his hand. The other called for assistance and removed his comrade. It was after a great deal of trouble that the man was secured.

AGRA.—Major-General Daly, C. B., Agent, Governor-General for Central India, came in yesterday under the salute due to his rank. His Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior also arrived under the usual salute. The troops, we are glad to be able to say, have been quite free from cholera since the 8th instant. Dengue is still prevalent among them, however. The 1st N. I. had 140 men in hospital yesterday morning. —*Delhi Gazette*, Sept. 21.

A WOLFISH BOY.—The following is taken from the last report of the Orphanage at Secundra:—"A boy of about ten was *burned out of a den in the company of wolves*. How long he had been with them it is impossible to say, but it must have been rather a long period, from the facility he has for going on all fours, and his liking for raw meat. As yet he is very much like a wild animal; his very whine reminds one of a young dog or some such creature. Some years ago we had a similar child: he has picked up wonderfully, and though he has not learned to speak, can fully express his joys and grief. We trust the new 'unfortunate' may soon improve too."

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA AND THE MAHARAJA'S CARRIAGE.—On the day of ordination on last Thursday, a *contretemps* occurred to Dr. Milman, who was putting up at Lumley's Hotel, which to say the least was very annoying. It would appear that the Maharaja of Puttiala had arranged to send his carriage to our worthy metropolitan to convey him to church. Unfortunately whilst on its way from the city to the hotel it was stopped by the police stationed on the road to maintain the quarantine, and prevented from proceeding any further. Meanwhile the Bishop, finding the Puttiala Raja's carriage had not arrived, proceeded on foot from the hotel to the church, refusing the offer of one or two ghurries that were offered him by private individuals.—*Mofussilite*, Sept. 18.

THE INDIAN CHARIVARI.—We have been favoured with a view of a number of drawings for the Indian *Charivari*, which are much better than we had expected; and we can only say that if a continued supply of the same quality can be maintained, the paper ought to be a success.—*Englishman*.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH AT CALCUTTA.—A native of the Marwaree caste was last Tuesday evening found dead on the upper flat of a house in Manicktollah, within the compound of which stand two Marwaree temples built and supported by that sect. The deceased was found lying on a piece of bamboo matting, quite stiff and cold, with a piece of cloth fastened tightly round his neck. That the man died of strangulation there was not the slightest doubt, but whether he had committed suicide, or had been murdered, was not certain. It was most probably a case of suicide, as the man was a pauper, had had no dispute with any one, and had no money or jewels to excite the cupidity of any thief, and no trace of violence was seen. The Deputy Commissioner of Police was on the spot till a late hour of the night, investigating into the matter, but could elicit nothing more than that the deceased had been about four months in Calcutta, and had during that period been supported by charity.—*Ibid.*

THE TINNEVELLY PEARL BANKS.—Mr. R. K. Puckle, Collector of Tinnevelly, in reporting on the examination of the pearl banks by the European diver lately engaged by the Board of Revenue, says:—"The diver has done his work very thoroughly, and has been down on 73 banks. On 43 of these he reports no results, but on 30, oysters were found. The existence of oysters, though mostly in small quantities, shows that the banks are not entirely deserted, as was at one time supposed, but there is nothing to induce the belief that a fishery will take place within any given period. This examination of the banks by a European diver confirms the reports of the native divers as borne out by occasional dredging, and virtually there has been nothing discovered that was not known before. There is but little difference of opinion among authorities on the subject; all seem to agree that the under-currents and the formation of sand on some banks, the deposit of mud on others, the ravages of the skate and parrot fish, and the moorings of fishing canoes, destroy the oysters here and there; while no one can give an opinion as to how the oysters may best be matured. The only practical suggestion offered is that of the Jadi Talaven, who would prohibit fishing on certain banks and watch if the oysters now known to exist there increase; this can be easily done, and with the Board's permission I will carry out this suggestion."

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, *7th September*.—The Ameer ordered the Nazir of the treasury, and Ahmed Allee Khan, to prepare a grand khillut, consisting of valuable cloths, arms, jewels, &c., for Sirdar Mohamed Yakoob Khan, the Governor of Herat, and to send it by Sirdar Mohamed Ayoob Khan and Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan. On Ahmed Allee Khan's reporting to the Ameer that the khillut for both brothers, that is Sirdars Yakoob Khan and Ayoob Khan, were worth sixty-five thousand rupees, the Ameer ordered a letter to be written to the former Sirdar, expressing great approval of his government, &c. The letter and the khillut were made over to Ayoob Khan and Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan, who were told to start on their journey.

8th.—The Ameer received a letter from Sirdar Alee Khan, Governor of Candahar, the contents of which were kept secret.

It is reported here that the Ameer is thinking of sending twenty-two battalions of infantry and an artillery force to Candahar, as a Seistan Frontier Force, but he is waiting for the return of Syud Noor Mohamed, the vakeel, who went to Persia.—*Delhi Gazette*.

GLAISHER, the aeronaut, has noticed that the voice of a woman is audible in a balloon at the height of about two miles, while that of a man has never reached higher than a mile. Libel the most gross!

ATROCITIES COMMITTED BY THE GOA BANDITS.

(*Gazetta de Goa.*)

WANT of space in the two last issues of this journal precluded the possibility of our giving to our readers news concerning the movements and atrocities committed during the last few days by the bandits who are causing so much injury to the lives and properties of our innocent fellow-subjects in the interior, and which we proceed to give to-day. We regret, at the same time, that the budget of these atrocities which we present to our readers in the present issue is unusually heavy and painful. The more they are hunted and pursued, it appears, the more ferocious and merciless they turn. The firm attitude, however, which our Government has now taken with reference to this matter, and the adoption of right measures tending to the persecution and capture of the marauding-bands, lead us to indulge in the hope that the happy hour of their extermination is not far distant, and that our country would ere long be freed from the terrible scourge it is just now suffering from. But, to proceed with our unpleasant task:—

On the evening of the 21st ultimo, two Hindus being on their way from one village to another, were attacked by a company of bandits, and heaven knows what fate they would have met with had it not been for the providential arrival at that very place of a party of eight sepoys of the police corps who were on their way to Margão. The military opened fire on the rogues, who beat a precipitate retreat into the neighbouring dense jungles in the direction of the Agonda hills, and were soon lost to view. Two valuable lives have thus been miraculously saved.

Official information has been received by the authorities to the effect, that on the 23rd ultimo, at a place named Dar-bandora, a large gang of bandits numbering about 50 fired on a party of European soldiers belonging to the detachment at Ugão, and who were returning to their quarters. The fire, of course, having been sharply returned, the rogues took to their heels, diving into the adjacent forest. Instances of these accidental attacks are not wanting.

On the 21st ultimo, at about 11 o'clock in the night, the house of a well-to-do person in the village of Polé, and not far from the provincial custom-house was broken into and robbed, the bandits plundering it of almost everything it contained. In addition hereto, six individuals, being heads of different families have been captured and carried away by the bandits, as hostages, to be set at liberty, probably, on their respective ransoms being paid.

On the 25th ultimo, on the road leading from Bally to Canacona, four individuals—two of them being masons, and two sawyers—who were returning home to Goa from Carwar whither they had gone for employment, were first divested of what little they had about them, and afterwards most barbarously assassinated by the bandits! This occurrence has inspired the people in the interior with so much terror and consternation that travelling in the province of Canacona is considered dangerous, and the roads are almost deserted.

Some days ago, the bandits having suspected that a certain inhabitant of the village of Cascor had denounced to the authorities their hiding place at Barcé whither they were once pursued by the military, thought on avenging themselves on him. The poor fellow was soon found out, captured, secured to a tree, and despatched in a moment, by means of decapitation!

A *gowlee* or cow-herd of the village of Vescoondre, in the province of Astagrar, was lately assassinated by the bandits on the same pretext—that is, on suspicion of his having served as guide to a party of sepoys who in Canacona not long since had killed a bandit, and captured a *woman* belonging to their band.

In the province of Canacona, an individual named Purshotum Fol, a Brahmin and dessai of the village of Paingumi was murdered by these *monsters* in human form, on account of his having stoutly refused to pay a certain sum of money which the bandits some time ago had sent for. It is said, that at the time this inhuman deed was perpetrated in broad daylight, there had been nearly twenty men all Hindoos, sitting with the unhappy deceased; but that not even the hair of any one of this number was injured, because they had to a man previously satisfied the compulsory pecuniary demand or fine imposed on them by the bandits.

Only a few days before the above horrid event took place, a person called Poorso Porobe of the same province had met with an equal fate, and for an identical reason.

Towards the latter half of last month, at 5 in the morning, a gang of about 20 bandits proceeded to the village of Cotição and plundered the houses of Leão Monteiro, Antonio Mariano e Geeri Poi, and not satisfied with their spoils, captured and carried along with themselves as hostages the last three men, as also one of the brothers and a nephew of Leão. While on the way, (perhaps) to their haunts, and when near Lingapedd, they came across four customs guards whom the bandits so severely maltreated that one of them is dangerously ill. Of the five men carried away it is yet unknown what has been done.

The Post Office runner carrying mails from Margão to Carwar was only very recently attacked near Pissorlé by a gang of 10 bandits who manacled the poor fellow, opened and ransacked the mail-bag, and observing after a minute examination that it contained nothing valuable to gratify their cupidity, returned it open to the runner, but not without telling him that they did not wish to see him employed in that service any longer, and administering the innocent carrier of the public mails so severe a bastinado as to render him incapable of continuing his journey.

Some days ago, there was assassinated by the bandits an individual, a resident of Raia in Salsette, who was returning home from the British territories whither he had proceeded on some business of his own.

At the village of Salory, in the New Conquests, an unfortunate woman met with a cruel death at the hands of the bandits, for not having satisfied a pecuniary demand of rather a large sum made on her, and which, it appears, the circumstances in life of the poor creature rendered her absolutely incapable of meeting—a fact, which her merciless murderers were, it seems, not aware of.

On the 27th ultimo, four individuals of the village of Tiroon were captured by the bandits, and were subsequently set at liberty on ransoms being paid. They, however, returned to their homes much bruised and with aching backs.

Three toddy drawers of the village of Co. having recently been carried away as hostages by the bandits, returned, the other day to their respective homes on having been set at liberty on payment of ransom of Rs. 250!

A petty grocer of the village of Colom also returned home, having purchased his liberty for the sum of Rs. 200!

The limited space at our command obliges us to defer, till our next issue, a continuation of similar achievements on the part of the several b